THE
North-Carolina Standard.
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:

One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.
D. [illegible] WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.
March 29, 1853. 84—

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, S H ROGERS
October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JOHNS, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Scutter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.
References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, William ston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
October 23, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.
D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN
HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.
FIDELITY to the interests of NON-residents.
REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.
LANDS located, bought and sold.
CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.
A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.
STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.
REGISTERS open for examination.
☞ Office in Congress Avenue.
May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—ON AND after 3d July the Passenger Train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at half past 6 A. M.—stop 35 minutes at Franklinton, and reach Weldon at half past 11, in time for passengers to take the Wilmington train going South, and the Petersburg and Portsmouth trains going North.
Returning, it will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, and reach Raleigh at half past 6 P. M.
Office Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., }
June 29th, 1854. } 85—tf.

FINE TABLE CUTLERY.—IVORY BALANCE Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pr. in sett.
Ivory Handled Game and Beef Carvers and Forks.
" " Butter Knives and Steels. For sale by
J. BROWN.

BRASS ANDIRONS. WIRE FENDERS, BRASS Rim. Brass Head Shovels and Tongs.
Fire Carriers and Coal Hod,
Coffee Toasters and Tea Kettles. For sale by
J. BROWN.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass. JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

DISSOLUTION. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day retired from the Wholesale Grocery and General Commission and Forwarding Business, Messrs. Baker and Barraud succeeding them in the General Commission Business.
They avail themselves of this opportunity to thank their friends for the patronage extended to the , and long leave earnestly to recommend their successors to confidence and employment of their friends and the public generally.
WILSON & GRICE.
PORTSMOUTH, VA. Jan. 1, 1855. 17—1y.

CO-PARTNERSHIP. THE UNDESIGNED HAVE this day entered into Co-Partnership under the firm and style of BAKER AND BARRAUD, as successors to Messrs. Wilson and Grice, for the purpose of conducting Produce Brokerage and General Commission Business, for which purpose they have taken the large Warehouse occupied by Wilson and Grice.
They solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally, assuring them that all business entrusted to their care shall have prompt and personal attention.
WM. J. BAKER, of North Carolina.
THOS. L. BARRAUD, of Virginia.
PORTSMOUTH, VA., Jan. 1, 1855. 17—1y.

NEW BOOKS.—A REFUTATION OF MILNER'S "End of Controversies,"—by John H. Hopkins, D. D., L. L. D., Bishop of Vermont.
Mile Stones in our Life Journey.—by Sam'l Osgood.
Humanity of the City,—by the Rev. E. H. Chapin.
Memoirs of the Life, Exile, and Conversations of the Emperor Napoleon,—by the Count De Las Cases; 4 vols. 12 mo.
Party Leaders,—by Jos. G. Baldwin, author of "The Flush Times."
My Courtship and its Consequences,—by Wikoff.
The World a Workshop,—by Ewbank.
The News-boy.
Hearts-ease,—by the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."
Later Years,—by the author of "The Old House by the River."
Wood-notes; Or, Carolina Carols: A collection of North Carolina Poetry.
Avillion, and other tales,—by the author of "Olive," "Ogilvies," &c.
For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
March 2, 1855. 29—

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

NORTH CAROLINA made Blacking, a superior article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

ACKERMON'S & PARMERSTON'S Yeast Powders a first rate and cheap article for sale by
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

COTTON SEED OIL.—ALL PERSONS WISHing to purchase Cotton Seed Oil will please forward their orders to
ANDREW J. TERRELL.
Raleigh, Jan. 19, 1855. 17—

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1855. No. 46.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Balttimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300to1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carringe makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:
Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astouishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.
F. M. CAPEHART.
Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.
I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,
W. P. BEAMAN.
WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.
Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]
MESSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.
R. R. PARKER.
Murfreesboro', Aug 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.
Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.
A. W. DARDEN.
MURFREESBORO', N. C.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.
RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.
Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.
Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.
Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.
Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.
We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

$25 REWARD.
RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON SATurday morning last, a negro woman named ELLEN, about five feet eight inches high, dark complexion; and had on a purple homespun dress, and had with her a copperas-checked homespun dress. I fear she may obtain a free pass, and endeavor to escape to a free State. She is 22 years of age.
A reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid for her apprehension and delivery to me, twenty miles west of Raleigh, on the Haywood road, or for lodging her in any jail, so that I get her again.
OSBORNE BOWERS.
Wake Co. Nov. 9, 1854. 101—tf.

SAM'L. McD. TATE,
Galveston, Texas,
(LATE OF MORGANTON, N. C.)
WILL ATTEND TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE of Lands and land certificates, paying taxes, &c.
Having made arrangements with an able and reliable Attorney, will attend to the perfecting of Titles to Land and collection of debts in any part of Texas.
Refer to Col. Geo. Little, Raleigh; Col. J. R. Dodge, Rockford; Hon. T. L. Clingman; R. C. Pearson, Esq., Morganton.
February 5, 1855. 22—3m.

WHITE LEAD.—4000 LBS. OF SUPERIOR White Lead in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

W. P. ELLIOTT,
General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
February 10, 1854. 34—swly.

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of th Wholesale purchaser. Especial attenion is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.
Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.
Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.
Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.
PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.
VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.
Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.
To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Dack st.
Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

LEATHER FOR SPRING E SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. F. Harrison's Saddlery. F. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long kn as one of the most valuable in this portion of the St E. RUFFIN.
mber 28, '54. 1—awtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.
EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care should in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.
The Tract of Land contains 130 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.
In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.
Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable. G. MEREDITH.
Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.

P. F. PESCUD,
WOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 37—

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE COUNTY OF CRAVEN.—In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly incorporating the "Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company," the *County of Craven* has subscribed to the Capital Stock of said company, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
In order to meet the instalments which may be due, and which may hereafter become due on said subscription, the said County proposes to negotiate a loan or loans, to be secured by the bonds of the County.
By the order directing the issue of said bonds, they will bear interest at the rate of *six per centum per annum*, payable *semi-annually* at the "Merchant's Bank of Newbern," or at the "Fulton Bank of New York," at the option of the holder. These bonds will be redeemable on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and not before, without the consent of the holder. The bonds will be issued with *Coupons* attached, which will render the collection of the interest simple and easy.
The security upon which the said bonds will be based, will be the real estate and taxable polls of the County of Craven. The present assessed *cash value of the real estate* of the county, is one million one hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars, and the *number of taxable polls* is three thousad five hundred and eighty-two.
Proposals for said loan will be received, and all other necessary information upon this subject will be furnished by the subscribers, on application to them at Newbern.
GEORGE GREEN, } Agents for
GEO. S. STEVENSON, } Craven County.
Newbern, Sept. 15, 1854.—93—tf Register will please copy

L. S. PERRY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
RALEIGH, N. C.
References:

The Faculty of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.			
Rev. Dr. Smedes,	Raleigh,	Hon. Jno. H. Bryan,	Raleigh,
Rev. Dr. Lacy,	"	Prof. Owen, W. F. College,	"
Rev. Mr. McDowell,	"	Prof. Wingate,	"
Dr. Chas. E. Johnston,	"	Prof. Wheat, Chapel Hill,	
Dr. Fab. J. Haywood,	"	Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, Jackson.	
April 3, 1854.		N. C.	89—2m.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.
Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.
The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.
The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:
DIRECTORS.

Jos. G. B. ROULHAC,		JOHN COX, Edenton,
C. W. D. HUTCHINGS,		JOSHUA BONNER, Salem,
JNO. R. WILLIAMS,		J. H. POOL, Elizabeth City,
JOHN PRIMROSE,		F. F. FAGAN, Plymouth,
H. D. TURNER,	of Raleigh.	ALEX'R MITCHELL, Newbern,
S. W. WHITING,		W. N. H. SMITH, Murfreesborough,
T. H. SELBY,		H. B. WILLIAMS, Charlotte,
GEO. MCNEIL, Fayetteville,		JOHN B. BARNEY, Milton,
J. G. WRIGHT, Wilmington,		A. T. SUMMY, Asheville.
JAS. E. HOYT, Washington,		
JAMES SLOAN, Greensboro',		

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.
OFFICERS.
J. G. B. ROULHAC, *President*,
HENRY D. TURNER, *Vice-President*,
S. W. WHITING, *Treasurer*,
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary*,
JOHN H. BRYAN, *Attorney*,
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*,
S. W. WHITING, } *Executive Committee.*
JNO. R. WILLIAMS, }
JOHN PRIMROSE, }
All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary*.
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in all the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.
The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.
SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.
DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTON BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED,	F. C. HILL,
WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT.	

OFFICERS.
DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President*,
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President*.
JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary*,
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer*,
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney*,
CHARLES E. JOHNSON, M. D. } *Medical*
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D. } *Board of*
RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Consultation.*
WILLIAM D. COOKE, }
W. W. HOLDEN, } *Executive Committee.*
CHARLES B. ROOT, }
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*.
For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.
Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JAMES F. JORDAN *Secretary*.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.
DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tavloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

5,200 ACRES of TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 30 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 6¼ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.
The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to
WM. A. GUYER, or
J. R. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C.
September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(BY RAILROAD,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACHES,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACH.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, .. at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY HORSE,)—
Leaves Friday ..... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.
Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.
The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:
"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.
"MR. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

ENGINEERING.
THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.
Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.
Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.
☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-pa

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The Asserted Temporal Power of the Pope.

The Know-Nothings of Virginia have placed themselves in the most ridiculous and discreditable position—they have shown themselves to be the most arrant cowards, frightened at the merest shadow.—There are only 7,000 Catholics in Virginia, and about 800,000 Protestants—and yet the Know-Nothings are alarmed lest the 7,000 should swallow up the 800,000. Truly, as Major James Garland remarked, it would reverse the narrative of the Bible, for it would be nothing less than *Jonah swallowing the whale!* It is difficult to treat this subject in any other light than that of levity and ridicule. But since the *alarming* Catholic influence, and the *overwhelming* temporal power of the Pope of Rome, have been made prominent issues in the present contest, we deem it our duty to refute the absurd and groundless idea by a few *facts* from the records of past and present History. We shall first quote at length a declaration of the English Catholics in 1789, utterly refuting the Know Nothing theory on the subject of the temporal power and influence of the Pope. When we see Catholics, under the monarchical institutions of England, proclaiming that they are entirely free from temporal allegiance to the Pope, is it not absurd to witness the hypocritical alarm *expressed* on this point by Know-Nothings in our own country, where religion is free and where Truth is left to combat Error? The following we extract from Ree's Encyclopedia, under the head of "Papists":

The Declaration and Protestation Signed by the English Catholics in 1789.

We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, Catholics of England, do freely, voluntarily, and of our own accord, make the following solemn Declaration and Protestation.

Whereas sentiments unfavorable to *us*, as citizens and subjects, have been entertained by English Protestants, on account of principles which are asserted to be maintained by *us* and other Catholics, and which principles are dangerous to society, and totally repugnant to political and civil liberty;—it is a duty that *we*, the English Catholics, owe to our country as well as to ourselves, to protest, in a formal and solemn manner, against doctrines that *we* condemn, and that constitute no part whatever of our principles, religion, or belief.

We are the more anxious to free ourselves from such imputations, because divers Protestants, who profess themselves to be real friends to liberty of conscience, have, nevertheless, avowed themselves hostile to *us*, on account of certain opinions which *we* are supposed to hold. And we do not blame those Protestants for their hostility, if it proceeds (as we hope it does) not from an intolerant spirit in matters of religion, but from their being misinformed as to matters of fact.

If it were true, that *we*, the English Catholics, had adopted the maxims that are erroneously imputed to us, we acknowledge that *we* should merit the reproach of being dangerous enemies to the state; but, we detest those anchristian-like and execrable maxims; and *we* severally claim, in common with men of all other religions, as a matter of natural justice, that we, the English Catholics, ought not to suffer for no on account of any wicked or erroneous doctrines that may be held by any other Catholics, which doctrines we publicly disclaim, any more than British Protestants ought to be rendered responsible for any dangerous doctrines that may be held by any other Protestants, which doctrines they, the British Protestants, disavow.

First, we have been accused of holding, as a principle of our religion, that princes excommunicated by the Pope and council, or by authority of the See of Rome, may be deposed or murdered by their subjects, or other persons.

But, so far is the above mentioned unchristian-like and abominable position from being a principle that we hold, that we reject, abhor, and detest it, and every part thereof, as execrable and impious: and we do solemnly declare, that neither the Pope, either with or without a general council, nor any prelate, nor any assembly of prelates or priests, nor any ecclesiastical power whatever, can absolve the subjects of this realm, or any of them, from their allegiance to his majesty King George the Third, who is, by authority of parliament, the lawful king of this realm, and of all the dominions thereunto belonging.

Second, We have also been accused of holding, as a principle of our religion, that implicit obedience is due from us to the orders and decrees of Popes and general councils; and that therefore if the Pope or any general council should, for the good of the church, command us to take up arms against government, or by any means to subvert the laws and liberties of this country, or to exterminate persons of a different persuasion from us, we (it is asserted by our accusers) hold ourselves bound to obey such orders or decrees, on pain of eternal fire:

Whereas, *we* positively deny that *we* owe any such obedience to the Pope and general council, or to either of them; and *we* believe that no act that is in itself immoral or dishonest can ever be justified by or under color that it is done either for the good of the church, or in obedience to any ecclesiastical power whatever. *We* acknowledge no infallibility in the Pope; and *we* neither apprehend nor believe that our disobedience to any such orders or decrees (should any such be given or made) could subject us to any punishment whatever. And *we* hold and insist, that the Catholic church has no power that can, directly or indirectly, prejudice the rights of Protestants, inasmuch as it is strictly confined to the refusing to them a participation in her sacraments and other religious privileges of her communion, which no church (as we conceive) can be expected to give to those out of her pale, and which no person out of her pale, will, we suppose, ever require.

And *we* do solemnly declare, that no church, nor any prelate, nor any priest, nor any assembly of prelates or priests, nor any ecclesiastical power whatever, hath, have, or ought to have, any jurisdiction or authority whatsoever within this realm, that can, directly or indirectly, affect or interfere with the independence, sovereignty, laws, constitution, or government thereof; or the rights, liberties, persons, or properties of the people of the said realm, or any of them, save only and except by the authority of parliament; and that any such assumption of power would be an usurpation.

Third, We have likewise been accused of holding, as a principle of our religion, that the Pope, by virtue of his spiritual power, can dispense with the obligations of any compact or oath taken or entered into by a Catholic; that therefore no oath of allegiance, or other oath, can bind *us*; and consequently, that *we* can give no security for our allegiance to any government.

There can be no doubt but that this conclusion would be just, if the original proposition upon which it is founded were true; but *we* positively deny that *we* do hold any such principle. And *we* do solemnly declare, that neither the pope, nor any prelate, nor any priest, nor any assembly of prelates or priests, nor any ecclesiastical power whatever, can absolve us, or any of us, from, or dispense with, the obligations of any compact or oath whatsoever.

Fourth, We have also been accused of holding, as a principle of our religion, that not only the pope, but even a Catholic priest, has the power to pardon the sins of Catholics at his will and pleasure, and, therefore, that no Catholic can possibly give any security for his allegiance to any government, inasmuch as the pope, or a priest, can pardon perjury, rebellion, and high treason.

We acknowledge, also, the justness of this conclusion, if the proposition upon which it is founded were not totally false. But, *we* do solemnly declare, that, on the contrary, *we* believe that no sin whatever can be forgiven at the will of any pope, or of any priest, or of any person whomsoever, but that a sincere sorrow for past sin, a firm resolution to avoid future guilt, and every possible atonement to God and the injured neighbor, are the previous and indispensable requisites to establish a well-founded expectation of forgiveness.

Fifth, And *we* have also been accused of holding, as a principle of our religion, that 'no faith is to be kept with heretics;' so that no government which is not Catholic can have any security from *us* for our allegiance and peaceable behavior.

This doctrine, that 'faith is not to be kept with heretics,' *we* reject, reprobate, and abhor, as being contrary to religion, morality, and common honesty; and *we* do hold and solemnly declare, that no breach of faith with any person whomsoever can ever be justified by reason of or under pretence that such person is an heretic or an infidel.

And *we* further solemnly declare, that *we* do make this Declaration and Protestation, and every part thereof, in the plain and ordinary sense of the words of the same, without any evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation whatsoever.

And we appeal to the justice and candor of our fellow-citizens, whether *we*, the English Catholics, who thus solemnly disclaim, and from our hearts abhor, the above mentioned abominable and unchristian-like principles, ought to be put on a level with any other men who may hold and profess those principles.

The above Declaration and Protestation was signed by one thousand seven hundred and forty persons, including several peers, and two hundred and forty-one clergymen of the Catholic religion.

We come now to a later day and we produce proof the most undoubted, that the Catholic Church most emphatically repudiates the doctrine that the Pope or the Church could absolve men from any just and binding obligation. The evidence we find in a letter of Michael Doheny, addressed to Henry A. Wise, in the New York "Honest Truth." In 1825, the Irish Bishops were summoned before a Committee of the British House of Commons. Amongst themselves they selected the most eminent and learned of their body to represent them. Being apprised of the subjects of the enquiry, they had ample time to examine and weigh and duly consider them. Their answers are briefly cited:

Doctor Doyle is asked—

"Can the Pope absolve the king's subjects from their allegiance?" A. "No."

Q. "Is it in his power to deprive the king of his kingdom?"

A. "It is not, indeed."

Q. "Can he by any means excuse a Catholic from his allegiance?"

A. "Most undoubted y not."

Q. "Is the claim that some Popes have set up to temporal authority opposed to Scripture and tradition?"

A. "IN MY OPINION, IT IS OPPOSED TO BOTH."

The Right Rev. Dr. Curtis, Archbishop of Armagh, in the same examination and in answer to the same question, says:

"I do not think it is very conformable to it. I do not say exactly it is opposed to it; but certainly he has received no such power from Christ."

Doctor Murray, Archbishop of Dublin—

"The Pope's authority is wholly confined to a spiritual authority, according to the words of our Saviour, 'My kingdom is not of this world.' His spiritual power does not allow him to dethrone kings or absolve their subjects from the allegiance due to them; and any attempt of that kind I would consider contrary to Scripture and tradition."

Dr. Kelly, Archbishop of Tuam—

"It never was admitted as a doctrine of the Catholic Church that the Pope had temporal authority outside his own dominions."

Mr. Doheny also refers to the evidence of the two most eminent men who had theretofore written on the subject in England—Doctor Milner and Father O'Leary—and who had exposed the false pretence that the Pope could dispense with the obligations of an oath. He next comes to our own times and refers to the important case of the College of Maynooth in Ireland. It is (we quote his language) "a Catholic institution, endowed by the ultra Protestant Government of England, and has been now for over half a century the teeming cause of religious acerbity. No wonder that it should, when we consider that by London law a priest was a "felon," to be educated for the priesthood "felony," and to officiate as a priest "high treason." How there came to be a Catholic college is explained in this way:

"Notwithstanding the law, priests were ordained and mass was offered, at first in caves and mountain gorges, and afterwards in out-of-the-way places in broad day-light. The priests were educated abroad. France, Spain, Italy, opened asylums of education for the exiled Irish Catholics, and some came home as priests, at the risk of being led to the gallows.—Strange things foreshadowed themselves in the literature and feeling of the continent of Europe, and England, beginning to be afraid to hang the priest, and apprehending that his French education was Jacobinical or rather Jacobite, bethought her of providing a home education for him, with a view to *denationalize* him. Hence the college of Maynooth—an "invention of the enemy." However, it by no means answered the end. The endowment, up to 1845, was only £30,000 a year. It was then increased to £50,000, but without, as it would seem, becoming any more loyal. Since then, bigotry, biting at the wires of its cage, which grows narrower and narrower daily, has been nibbling at it, and notwithstanding all that had been said and sworn to the contrary, repeating the pretence that the Pope claimed the deposing and absolving power.

"In 1852 a committee was appointed to enquire into the orthodoxy of the College, who have just issued their report. They examined the professors, and asked them the same questions the Bishops answered in 1825.

I quote first from Doctor O'Hanlon:

"With regard to the first doctrine of Gallican Liberties, is it not a question in dispute among Roman Catholics? It is; though we may regard the opinion which attributes either direct or indirect temporal power to the Pope or to the church as being almost obsolete. The only writers who have attempted to revive it in modern times are Dr. Brownson, a recent convert to Catholicity, and an editor of an American review, and the famous Lamennais, who has been condemned by the Holy See, for the extravagance and eccentricity of certain doctrines which he held. I might here observe that in a document addressed from Rome by Cardinal Antonelli, to the Irish Catholic Prelates, so early as 1791, it is expressly affirmed that the Holy See regards that man as a calumniator, who imputes to it the tenet, 'that an oath to kings separated from the Catholic communion can be violated, or that it is lawful for the Bishop of Rome to invade their rights and dominions.' Pope Gregory XVI., also, not only in his encyclical letter of 1832, but in his reply to the declaration of the Prussian government in 1838, lays down principles which appear to me to be irreconcilable with the opinion which invests the Pope or the church with direct or indirect temporal authority. He adopts the doctrine of Tertullian, and some others of the early fathers, that no cause whatever can justify the deposition or dethronement of a king, and that the people should patiently endure every sort of tyranny and oppression rather than have recourse to so violent and dangerous a remedy. This doctrine is as incompatible with the deposing power of the Pope as it is repugnant to the ideas of the political writers of these countries."

"I close with this quotation, hoping that I have satisfied you that in espousing our cause you have not committed yourself to the rant of men like this Brownson, who trade upon credulity and superstition."

This evidence should be sufficient to satisfy all reasonable men, but we mean to clinch the nail and to show what Catholics think and say, here *at our own firesides*, UPON THE SOIL OF VIRGINIA, IN THIS METROPOLIS OF THE OLD DOMINION. With this object in view, we ask attention to the following correspondence between James Lyons, Esq., and the Catholic Bishop of Richmond. His frank replies to the enquiries addressed to him, should satisfy all but besotted and bigoted Know-Nothings, that the charge of the danger to our institutions, from the temporal power of the Pope, are the wildest fancies, the most unsubstantial dreams. No additional word of comment can be necessary to dispel the *terrible alarm* which has been conjured up by the *patriotic* and *pious* managers of the Secret Order, and their zealous co-laborers, the Know-Nothing press and orators:

RICHMOND, April 18, 1855.

To BISHOP MCGILL:

Rev. Sir:—Having heard and read much declamation against the Catholics, because of the alleged temporal power of the Pope, I take the liberty to inquire of you whether the Catholics in Virginia do acknowledge any temporal allegiance to the Pope; and whether, if this country could be and was assailed or invaded by the army of the Pope, (if he had one,) or by any other Catholic power, the Catholic citizens of this country, no matter where born, would not be as much bound to defend the Flag of America, her rights and liberty, as any native-born citizen would be; and whether the performance of that duty would conflict with any oath or vow, or other obligation of the Catholics?

My purpose is, with your leave, to make this note and your reply to it public.

With high respect,
Your friend, &c.,
JAMES LYONS.

RICHMOND, VA., April 19, 1855.

Dear Sir:—The letter, which you have addressed to me, contains three questions, to which you ask an answer, with a view to publication.

First Question. "Whether the Catholics in Virginia do acknowledge any temporal allegiance to the Pope?"

To this I answer, that, unless there be in Virginia some Italians who owe allegiance to the Pope as a temporal prince, because they were born in his States, and are not naturalized citizens of this country, there are no Catholics in Virginia who owe or acknowledge any temporal allegiance to the Pope.

Second Question. "Whether, if this country could be and was assailed and invaded by the army of the Pope, (if he had one,) or by any other Catholic power, the Catholic citizens of this country, no matter where born, would not be as much bound to defend the Flag of America, her rights and liberty, as any native-born citizens would be?"

Answer: To me, the hypothesis of an invasion of our country by the Pope, seems an absurdity; but should he come with armies to establish temporal dominion here, or should any other Catholic power make such an attempt, it is my conviction that all Catholic citizens, no matter where born, who enjoy the benefits and franchises of the Constitution, would be conscientiously bound, like native-born citizens, to defend the flag, rights and liberties of the republic, and repel such invasion.

Third Question. "Whether the performance of that duty would conflict with any oath, or vow, or other obligation of the Catholic?"

Answer: Catholics, reared in the Church as such have not the custom of taking any oaths or vows, except the baptismal vows "to renounce the Devil, his works and pomps." Persons converted to the faith, or those receiving degrees in Theology, may be required to take the oath contained in the creed Pius IV. of obedience to the Pope, which, as far as I know, has always been understood and interpreted to signify a spiritual obedience to him as head of the Church, and not obedience to him as a temporal prince. Bishops, on their consecration, also take an oath which, in our country, is different from the old form used in Europe. But none of these vows, oaths, and no other obligation of which I am aware, conflicts with the duty of a citizen of the United States to defend the flag and liberties of his country.

In conclusion, allow me to state that, as we have no article of faith teaching that the Pope, of divine right, enjoys temporal power as head of the Church, whatever some theologians or writers may have said on this point, must, like my answers to your inquiries, be considered as opinions for which the writers themselves only can be held responsible.

Yours, very truly, &c.
J. McGILL, *Bishop of Richmond.*

To JAMES LYONS, Esq.

DEEP RIVER IMPROVEMENT CONVENTION.

WILMINGTON, Friday, April 20th, 1855.

Covention met according to adjournment. Dr. F. J. Hill in the chair.

The proceedings read and approved.

On motion of the Hon. A. Rencher, the following resolution was read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, hereafter, in the further prosecution of the work, the President and Directors are instructed to commence at the lower part of the improvement, and proceed upwards, so as to give us a good navigation as far up the Cape Fear River as the means at the disposition of the Board will enable them, before commencing on the Deep River; *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent any stockholder, who has any stock to work out on Deep River, from proceeding with his work under the direction of the Board.

On motion of B. I. Howze, Esq.,

Resolved, That this meeting hereby ratify the proceedings of the meeting of this Company, held in Wilmington on the 8th day of March, 1855, so far as they are not in conflict with the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion of Robt. E. Rives,

Resolved, That the President of this Company be instructed and required to go immediately on the line of the work, and secure to the Company the titles to lands on the River, and he be required to make arrangements with persons for land damages, and, in the event of his failing to compromise with any such persons, that he be authorized to refer such cases to arbitration.

On motion of O. G. Parsley, Esq.

Resolved, That the sum of $16,000, subscribed at this meeting, as preferred Stock, be applied as follows, to wit:

1st Instalment of $——— to discharge any judgements against the Company and its Sureties, J. H. Haughton and others, interest due on the Banks, and all other interest due on bonds executed by said Company and its sureties, including the debt of W. Taylor and the Executor of Peter Evans; $1,000 to the Bank of the State or any remaining balance to be applied to bonds given for negro and wagon hire.

2nd Instalment—pay $3,000 to the Bank of the State any interest due on aforesaid bonds 1st January, 1856, and the residue to be applied to bonds for negro hire, wagon hire and provisions, and any balance remaining to be paid on any other bonds due by the Company and said sureties.

Adopted.

On motion, the meeting proceeded to the election of President and Directors.

On motion of M. L. Waddell, Col. Alex. Murcheson was nominated for President of this Company, and was elected by a very large vote, for the next twelve months.

The names of the following gentlemen were put in nomination as Directors, viz: John H. Haughton, Col. A. S. McNeill, James Cassidy, L. I. Haughton, B. I. Houze, and Hon. A. Rencher. At the request of J. H. Haughton, the name of L. I. Haugnton was withdrawn.

The following were declared duly elected Directors on the part of the stockholders, for twelve months, viz: James Cassidy, Col. A. S. McNeill, and John H. Haughton.

On motion,

Resolved, That the day for the annual meeting be changed from the 3d Thursday in July to the 3rd Thursday in April, and that the next meeting be held in the town of Fayetteville.

On motion,

Resolved, That the claim of Dr. I. Z. Davis for loss of negro boy named Archibald, who was drowned, be referred to the President and Directors of this Company, who are hereby authorized, if in their opinion the claim is just and equitable, to settle the same on the best terms they can with the claimant.

On motion of B. I Houze, Esq.,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, it is expedient that not less than four Directors, or the President and three Directors, should constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

On motion of O. G. Parsley,

Resolved, That the President and Directors be requested to secure the services of E. A. Douglas, Esq. of Penn., or some other competent Engineer for this Campany.

A motion was made by M. L. Waddell, Esq., to reconsider the resolution offered by the Hon. A. Rencher, and adopted at the opening of the meeting this morning.

On motion of the Hon. A. Rencher, the motion was laid upon the table.

Meeting adjourned till nine o'clock to-morrow.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Hon. A. Rencher, from the Committee on Business, submitted the following report:

The Committee to whom was referred the report upon the financial condition of the Company, have had the same under consideration generally, and especially that part of it which relates to the release of a portion of conditional stock by the Board of Directors; and also what relief was to be given to certain stockholders who have heretofore assumed, upon their individual responsibility, the payment of a debt due the Commercial Bank of Wilmington, a portion of which debt remains yet unpaid.

The Committee find, as stated in the Report referred to, that $4,200 of the original stock subscribed, to be paid in stock, has not been realized by the Company, and they are of opinion that the parties are not bound in law for the payment of stock to the amount above stated, because a change having been made by the Board of Directors in the original contract, without the consent of the parties, they became absolved from their obligations to that extent.

A minority of the Committee dissented from this general conclusion in relation to the stock subscribed by J. & L. J. Haughton, and believed they were bound to receive payment in stock to the full amount of the work done by them at that point.

With respect to the $35,000 mentioned in the report as having been assumed by certain individuals, who were then directors of the Company, as their own private debt by which they were enabled to draw the last insalment of $20,000 from the State, the Committee cannot but believe that the assumption was made in good faith under the confident expectation of being able to indemnify themselves out of the unpaid subscriptions; in which expectation they have been disappointed, and as appears to your committee without any want of proper vigilance on their part. They cannot believe that it was intended as a mere device to deceive the Governor of the State, for in that point of view the committee could not but condemn the transaction as not entitled to relief. But these individuals having acted with an honest intention of promoting the interest of the Company, the loss ought not to fall on them. The committee, therefore report the following resolution for their relief:

Resolved, That the Pre-ident and Directors pay off and discharge the balance of a debt due the Commercial Bank of Wilmington, by John H. Haughton, and others, out of any monies belonging to the Company, and applicable to the payment of its debts—the same having been assumed, and the proceeds applied for the benefit of the Company.

The committee feel it their duty further to state that the report discloses the sources of much of former mismanagement and abuse, and they consider most of the suggestions contained in the report as wise and politic, and calculated to guard us against similar results in future. They therefore report the following resolutions:

Resolved, That hereafter it shall not be considered either lawful or proper for the Board of President and Directors, in the further prosecution of this work, to create any debts or obligations over and above the available means of the Company to discharge, unless authorized to do so by the stockholders in general meeting assembled.

Resolved, That hereafter it shall not be lawful or proper on the part of the President and Directors to make any allowance or pass any order for the benefit or relief of any member of the Board, except in the discharge of pre-existing contracts and obligations, but all such claims by any member of the Board shall be referred to the general meeting of the stockholders.

Resolved, That hereafter there shall be appointed a Standing Committee of two stockholders, whose duty it shall be to examine and report semi-annually upon the receipts and expenditures of the Company, from whom received and to whom paid, and that the same be published. The said Committee shall be allowed by the Board of Directors reasonable compensation for their services.—Adopted.

A. RENCHER, *Chairman.*

A motion was made to reconsider the vote of yesterday fixing the town of Fayetteville for the next annual meeting, which motion was adopted.

Resolved, That the next annual meeting of the stockholders be held in the town of Haywood.

The Hon. A. Rencher rose to a personal explanation. He referred to what took place yesterday in the election of Directors. A friend had in his partiality, put his name in nomination, and he wished to say that it was not with his knowledge or consent. He was satisfied with the other gentlemen whose names were put in nomination, and if he had been present, should have voted for them. All he desired was an efficient directory, and one that represented the various interests of the Company. He desired the success of this great work, and what he had done or might hereafter do was simply from a sense of duty and not from motives of pleasure. He apologized to the meeting for having troubled them with his explanation.

John H. Haughton, Esq., then rose and stated that he felt it due to himself and the occasion, to say that he reciprocated the kind sentiments expressed by the gentleman (Mr. Rencher,) and that he felt it due to frankness, to declare that the course of that gentleman in this and the preceding meetings as the State's representative, had been not only characterized with his accustomed ability, but also with just liberality; and demonstrated what he had formerly supposed was not the case (for reasons not necessary to state) but had become satisfied that he was a friend to this great work, and submitted the following resolutions, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the liberal course of the Hon. A. Rencher, State's Proxy in this and the preceding meeting of this Company meet the approval of the individual stockholders thereof.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting over the signature of the Chairman and Secretaries, be furnished as speedily as possible to his Excellency, Gov. Bragg.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Board have published 300 copies of the proceedings of this meeting, and to furnish the Executive with 10 copies.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due and are hereby tendered to Edward D. Hall, Sheriff, for the use of the Court House, and his attention.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due and are hereby tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries of this meeting for the faithful discharge of their duties.

The meeting was addressed in a very happy manner by the Chairman, and then adjourned.

F. J. HILL, Chm'n.

H. A. LONDON, A. H. VANBOKKELEN, } Secy's.

The rise and progress of laws in various States, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks, is to be seen in the following abstract:

1851—Passed by the Legislature of Maine.
1852—Passed by the Legislature of Minnesota.
1852—Passed by the Legislature of Rhode Island.
1852—Passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts.
1852—Ratified by the people of Minnesota.
1852—Passed by the Legislature of Vermont.
1853—Passed by the Legislature of Michigan
1853—Ratified by the people of Vermont.
1853—Ratified by the people of Michigan.
1853—Its submission to the people pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in Minnesota.
1853—Pronounced unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court in Rhode Island.
1853—Supreme Court equally divided in Michigan.
1854—Pronounced unconstitutional in Massachusetts.
1854—Passed the Legislature of New York.
1854—Vetoed by Gov. Seymour of New York.
1854—Passed by one branch of the Legislature of New Hampshire.
1854—Passed by one branch of the Legislature of Maryland.
1854—Passed by the Legislature, but the two branches failed to agree in Pennsylvania.
1854—Passed by the Legislature of Ohio.
1854—Voted for by the people of Wisconsin.
1854—Pronounced unconstitutional in Ohio.
1854—Passed in a modified form by the Legislature of Rhode Island.
1854—Passed by the Legislature of Connecticut.
1855—Passed the lower branch of the New Jersey Legislature—defeated by one vote in the Senate.
1855—Passed by the Legislature of Wisconsin and vetoed, modified and passed and again vetoed by Gov. Barstow.
1855—Passed for the second time by the Legislature of New York, and became a law of the State by the signature of Gov. Clark.

Eight States and one Territory have thus passed prohibitory laws. The question has failed in four States through legislative disagreement. It has been submitted to the people and retained by them in four other States. It has nowhere been repealed by legislative action, though it has been four times set aside by the judiciary, and in one instance re-enacted in a modified form.

KNOW NOTHING INTOLERANCE.—A beautiful idea for a true American to reflect upon. Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont advocates the establishment of courts to examine the religious opinions of foreigners desiring to be naturalized, and excluding all catholics, unitarians, deists, and universalists. This man is an honest Know Nothing. He is of the opinion, no doubt, that the elections this fall meant something. If they did, they could mean nothing more nor less than he proposes. If he is honest in his opinions, he must consider those differing from him to be in error, be that difference in religion or upon any other subject; therefore, if he recognises republicanism, as the correct principle of legislation, whatever he looks upon as error must be set down as anti-republican in his own mind, so far as his judgment would dictate to him the evils arising from such error might extend. Consequently, if all religions are erroneous but his own, and are inimical to our institutions, when he has prostrated the most obnoxious one by legal enactments, will not his principles work upon them all till there is none left except the one Hopkins says is to open the portals of eternal bliss? This is Know Nothingism simmered down.

Quincy Herald.

CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MATERIALS

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, April 2, 1855.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, SEALED AND endorsed "Proposals for Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials," will be received at this office until 3 o'clock, p. m. on the 1st day of May next, for furnishing and delivering, (on receiving sixty days' notice,) at each or either of the navy-yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, or Gosport, Virginia, the quantities below mentioned of any or all of the following-named articles of navy clothing and clothing materials, and such further quantities of the same as may be ordered by the chief of this bureau, or by the commandants of the said navy-yards, respectively, during the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of July next, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1856, viz:

Pea-jackets, made of blue pilot cloth	2,000
Round jackets, made of blue cloth	3,000
Trowsers, made of blue cloth	3,500
Blue flannel overshirts	5,000
Blue flannel undershirts	5,000
Blue flannel drawers	5,000
Blue flannel jumpers	3,000
Blue flannel, in the piece	yards 50,000
Barnsley sheeting frocks	2,000
Canvas duck trousers	2,000
Barnsley sheeting, in the piece	yards 15,000
Canvas duck, in the piece	yards 5,000
Blue cloth caps	4,000
Calf-skin shoes	pairs 4,000
Kip-skin shoes, high cut	pairs 4,000
Woolen socks, Nos. 1 and 2	pairs 8,000
Mattresses, (with two covers each)	2,000
Nankin, blue	yards 8,000
Blankets	3,000
Black silk handkerchief	5,000
Blue satinet trowsers	3,000
Blue satinet, in the piece	yards 5,000

The cloth for the pea jackets shall be twilled pilot cloth of American manufacture, pure indigo blue, wool-dyed. It shall be 54 inches wide, and weigh 26 ounces per yard. It shall have a list on each edge composed of 24 white threads, of all wool. All pieces weighing less than 25 ounces per yard will be rejected; and each bale of about 300 yards must average 26 ounces per yard.

The cloth for round jackets, blue cloth trowsers, and blue caps shall be twilled, all wool, of American manufacture, and pure indigo blue, wool-dyed. It shall have a list on each edge composed of 24 white threads, of all wool. All pieces under 17½ ounces per yard will be rejected; and each bale of about 300 yards must average 18 ounces per yard.

The satinet must be American manufactured, 27 inches wide inside of list, which list must consist of not less than twelve white woolen threads on each edge of the cloth, woven in the whole length of the piece; must weigh not less than 9¼ ounces per yard, to contain in each piece about 28 yards; the warp must be cotton, pure indigo blue, yarn-dyed; and the filling wool, pure indigo blue, wool-dyed. Each bale of 400 yards shall average nine and a half ounces to the yard, and no piece shall be below nine and a quarter ounces to the yard. The satinet trowsers must be made of material like the above.

The flannel must be all wool, American manufactured, wool-dyed, pure indigo blue, and twilled; must be in pieces of 50 yards in length, 27 inches wide, weighing 5 ounces per yard, with a list on each edge of 4 white woolen threads woven in the whole length of the piece. To be packed in bales of 10 pieces, the pieces to be rolled separately *without* cloth boards. Each bale to contain 500 yards and 156¼ pounds flannel. No piece to have a less average weight than 4 8-10 ounces per yard.

The overshirts, undershirts, drawers, and jumpers must be made of flannel like the above.

The Barnsley sheeting must be free from cotton, 80 inches in width; weight, twelve ounces 31-100 per yard; texture, 4 by 4 to 1-16 inch.

The canvas duck must be free from cotton, 27 inches in width, and about 36 yards in the piece, double thread, warp and filling. Weight eight ounces 23-100 per yard. Texture 9 by 10 to ¼ inch.

The shoes must be stamped with the contractor's name, number of shoe, and year when made; the sizes to be in the following proportion for each 50 pairs, unless otherwise ordered, viz: 4 of No. 5, 9 of No. 6, 12 of No. 7, 12 of No. 8, 9 of No. 9, 3 of No. 10, 1 of No. 11.

They are to conform in all respects to the samples at the yards, and to be delivered in good strong boxes, 50 pairs in each. The name of the contractor, contents, and the year when made, marked on each box.

The calf-skin and the kip-skin shoes to be packed in separate boxes.

The woolen socks must be woven or knit, and conform to sample.

The mattresses must weigh 10 pounds, including ticking, which is to be cut 6 feet in length and 31 inches wide. The covers must measure 71 inches in length and 29 inches in width. The hair, ticking, and covers must conform to samples.

The nankin must be the best blue American nankin, 26 inches wide, texture 5 threads by 4 threads to the 16th of an inch, dyed with pure *Bengal indigo*.

The blankets must weigh six pounds per pair, and measure 58 by 78 inches each. A bale of 50 pairs must weigh 300 pounds, and no pair shall weigh less than 5 pounds 13 ounces. They must be of American manufacture, made of clean wool, and each blanket must be marked "U. S. Navy."

The black silk handkerchiefs must be 31½ by 31½ inches, and weigh 1 ounce and 12 grains Troy; texture 14 by 28 to ½ inch.

A schedule of the three sizes for each 100 pieces of made-up clothing will be found with the samples at the respective yards; and all the above articles, including the necessary buttons, rings, &c., are to be fully equal in the quality, texture, color, weight, and finish of material, and conform in pattern, sizes, and workmanship to said samples.

The number or quantity which will be required of each of the foregoing articles cannot be precisely stated. It will not be less, however, than the quantity specified in the foregoing list. The contracts will, therefore, be made for the quantity of each article so specified, and for such further quantity as the bureau may require. *The price must be uniform at all the stations.*

All the above articles must be subject to such inspection at the place of delivery as the chief of this bureau may direct; and no article will be received that is not fully equal to the sample in every respect, and which does not conform to the stipulations and provisions of the contract to be made.

The whole must be delivered at the risk and expense of the contractor. Each box and bale to be marked with the contractor's name. The inspecting officers to be appointed by the Navy Department.

The offers must distinguish the prices for each article mentioned, and must be calculated to cover every expense attending the fulfilment of the contract, including the necessary buttons.

In case of failure on the part of the contractors to deliver the several articles which may be ordered from them, in proper time and of proper quality, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to purchase or direct purchases to be made of what may be required to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy-yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the respective contracts will be required, and ten per centum will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; and ninety per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after triplicate bills, duly authenticated, shall have been presented to him.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the bureau within five days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846-'47, approved 10th August 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the navy agent, district attorney, or the collector of the customs.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, Pensacola, and at this bureau.

The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required, as, in the inspection before reception, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the samples and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the annexed joint resolution, in addition to the act of the 10th August, 1846.

Extract from the act of Congress approved Aug. 10, 1846.

"SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act every proposal for naval supplies invited by the Secretary of the Navy, under the proviso to the general appropriation bill for the navy, approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-three, shall be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bids be accepted, enter into an obligation, in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. No proposal shall be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. If after the acceptance of a proposal and a notification thereof to the bidder or bidders, he or they shall fail to enter into an obligation within the time prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties for furnishing the supplies, then the Secretary of the Navy shall proceed to contract with some other person or persons for furnishing the said supplies, and shall forthwith cause the difference between the amount contained in the proposal so guaranteed and the amount for which he may have contracted for furnishing the said supplies for the whole period of the proposal to be charged up against said bidder or bidders, and his or their guarantor or guarantors; and the same may be immediately recovered by the United States, for the use of the Navy Department, in an action of debt against either or all of said persons."

[Public, No. 7.]

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to bids for provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy may be rejected, at the option of the department, if made by one who is not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered; that the bids of all persons who may have failed to comply with the conditions of any contracts they may have previously entered into with the United States shall, at the option of the department, be rejected; that if more than one bid be offered for the supply of an article on account of any one party, either in his own name, or in the name of his partner, clerk, or any other person, the whole of such bids shall be rejected at the option of the department; and that co-partners of any firm shall not be received as sureties for each other; and that, whenever it may be deemed necessary, for the interest of the government and the health of the crews of the United States vessels, to procure particular brands of flour which are known to keep best on distant stations, the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Navy, be, and hereby is, authorized to procure the same on the best terms, in market overt."

Approved 27th March, 1854.

April 10, 1855. 1069—law4w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NASH COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1855. A. B. Bains, Administrator of

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1855.

FOR CONGRESS:

GEORGE W. THOMPSON,

OF WAKE COUNTY.

EXTRA-JUDICIAL OATHS.

Vain and rash swearing is forbidden by the Scriptures, and Know Nothing organs presume largely upon the ignorance and gullibility of the people when they assert that this applies only to profane cursing and swearing.

When an oath is administered according to law the swearer knows the nature of it before he takes it. He may read it or have it repeated to him, and if he does not understand it he may have it explained to him. Thus he swears understandingly, and comprehends beforehand the nature of the oath he is to take. Any other kind of swearing is vain and rash, consequently sinful, and binding neither in a moral or legal point of view. On the contrary we believe a man is morally bound to expose all such frauds and tricks, preparatory to his own repentance, and in order to warn others against the fearful sin into which he himself has fallen. In the words of Shakespeare,

"It is a great sin to swear unto a sin:
But greater sin to keep a sinful oath."

Are candidates for admission into the K. N. Order allowed to know, beforehand, the nature or purport of the oaths they must take? Are they permitted to see those oaths? Does not their first knowledge of them come from some officer of the Order as he administers them? And as their nature and purport are revealed, *pari passu* they take effect. The knowledge of the purport of the oath and its binding efficacy are simultaneous. Is not this *rash* swearing? Is it not sinful, even apart from the nature of the oath, on account of its rashness only? Is it not swearing blindly, taking upon yourself something that you *know nothing* of until it is upon you and you are bound in its coils?

Probably not one man in ten comprehends the full scope and meaning of the oath at the time he takes it. It is new to him—he has never before seen or heard of it or any thing like it; and though he may have some idea of it, that idea must necessarily be vague, confused and doubtful, and yet he is vain and rash enough to call upon God to help him keep and fulfil it, thus insulting the Deity by calling upon him for assistance to do something, he himself knows not what!

Thus we think it is clear that the mere taking of the oath is sinful, apart from its nature and its intent, because it is vain and rash. In the next place, what is the purport of this oath, or rather, of these oaths? The presumptuous mortal calls upon his Maker to help him do—what? Good men, duped into the Order, have afforded us revelations enough to give us some insight into this monster of darkness and the nature of his designs; and his votaries call on Heaven to aid them in denying a home and an asylum to the oppressed of other lands, and in disfranchising even *native born citizens* who choose to worship their Creator according to the dictates of their own consciences. This is Know Nothingism—this is the corruption of the whited sepulcher of Americanism. They call upon God to aid them in doing a thing the Constitution of their country says they shall not do, to wit: To proscribe men for their religious opinions' sake. This they have not yet dared to attempt by advocating a change of the Constitution, so as to accomplish their ends by the operation of that instrument; but they seek to do it by rendering null and void the provisions of the Constitution. They would effect indirectly, what they fear to attempt directly. They would murder a limb of the Constitution, but permit the dead branch to remain on the body; and the death stroke of this limb might send a shock throughout the trunk and roots that would decay the whole.

We trust that those out of the Order will ponder these things and remain out; and that those in it will reflect, repent, and turn from the evil of their ways.

FEDERAL-WHIG-SAM.

In the earliest years of our Republic the term "Federalism" was dear to the people, for it implied love of the Union. But the odious measures attempted to be established by the party styling itself Federal, rendered even its name odious, merely from association. Next that party took the name of "Whig"—a name under which the patriots of the Revolution had rallied and rolled back the tide of British oppression, and which was shrined in the hearts and affections of all lovers of their country. By such association it also became odious and repulsive; and now that some party is trying to steal another dear name—a pet name—even the name of "Sam," our dear old "Uncle Sam", of whom we are all so proud, and in whom we glory so much; and we fear that even he, dear as he now is, is doomed to the fate of his predecessors. At this rate we shall soon have no endearing epithets left us, for the party filching them, anxious to gloss over and conceal its rotten principles by a popular name, will have gone through the whole catalogue, dropping one after another, as it falls into disrepute, and thus cutting them all off in detail.

We protest against having our favorite epithets thus scandalized and rendered disagreeable. "Federalist" and "Whig" have already been murdered, ay, worse than murdered, for they have been dethroned from their positions in the hearts and affections, brought into disrepute, and placed under the ban of condemnation. And shall "Sam," our old "Uncle Sam," share their fate? We trust not, and we beg those attempting to shield their dark designs under the ægis of his name, to desist. Let them take and wear the name of Know Nothing, Hindoo, owl, bat, coon, 'possum, dark lantern, jackall, or any other bird or beast of night; but we must insist that they let our old uncle, our U. S. alone. He is now a respectable old gentleman, and it is too bad to have him degraded by associating his name with midnight schemers and demagogues. We protest against it.

Dr. Peck, the American, who was arrested by mistake, at Puerto Principe and carried to Havana, and afterwards released, has arrived at New Orleans. After his discharge he was allowed the freedom of the Island, excepting Puerto Principe; but as his business was in that town, he preferred returning to the United States. He has since published a narrative of the transaction, and returns acknowledgments to the Americans at Havanna, who interested themselves in his case, and extended courtesies to him—among others, to W. J. Clarke, Esq., of this place, late Comptroller of the State.

MR. THOMPSON.—We have not heard officially from Mr. Thompson, the nominee for Congress in this District; but we have no hesitation in expressing the belief that he will accept. We hope to be able to announce his acceptance in our next.

THE MOUNTAIN DISTRICT.

Mr. Clingman, as is generally known, is again a candidate in the Mountain District. Perhaps there is no man in the State who will be more violently opposed, and we are certain there is none more able to beat down opposition. He has heretofore fought through some hard struggles and been eminently triumphant; and such, we doubt not, will again be the case, notwithstanding the old "Rolly Click" inoculated the Whig members of his District, such as Baxter, Love, &c., at the last session of the Legislature, with the poison of Know Nothingism, and sent them forth to spread the virus with the express design of defeating him.

Mr. Love is the only man we know of in the State who so far disregards the oaths he took in becoming a Know Nothing as to acknowledge that he is now a member of the Order; and he is personally hostile to Mr. Clingman. Mr. Baxter we believe heartily despises the Order, and its aims and objects; but his hostility to Mr. Clingman is both personal and political, and in the bitterness of his feelings we fear he has adopted a means unworthy of his high character, to make war on one whom he deems an enemy.

Let the people of the Mountain District remember that Know Nothingism was sent among them by the "Rolly Click" to mislead and dupe them, and procure, if possible, the defeat of Mr. Clingman. The very men that are engaged in spreading the Order there are doing so for the sole purpose of putting down the man that has ever been true to the South and to the best interests of the country.

ANOTHER ACT OF INFAMY.

The New York Herald takes the following notice of the action of the Massachusetts Legislature towards Judge Loring:

"THE CASE OF JUDGE LORING—THE MASSACHUSETTS KNOW NOTHINGS SOLD OUT TO THE ABOLITIONISTS.—The Senate of Massachusetts yesterday, by an overwhelming majority, concurred in the vote of the House in favor of requesting the Governor to remove Mr. Loring from the office of Judge, which he holds under that State. Of course he will be removed accordingly. His office is said to be a fat one, and there are probably several of the Hiss Nunnery Committee who would like to have it.

The unpardonable offence of Judge Loring was his obedience to the constitution and the laws as Commissioner of the United States in the case of Burns, the fugitive slave. Judge Loring did his duty in aiding to restore this fugitive to his master and no more. The abolitionists from that hour resolved upon making this upright officer a victim and an example, and with the aid of a Legislature almost unanimously Know Nothing in both branches, they have instructed their Know Nothing Governor to execute their sentence. The act is a fitting appendage to the dirty Hiss Nunnery Committee, which has been hissed into public contempt through the length and breadth of the land. The vote in both branches of the Legislature against Judge Loring decides the character of the Massachusetts Know Nothing party. It is an abolition party, full of the bigotry of the old blue laws and the seditious fanaticism of Lloyd Garrison. It must be cut adrift by the Know Nothings of the other States, or they will all sink together in this filthy slough of abolitionism."

MORE NEWSPAPERS.

We observe prospectuses out for the following papers: "The Lexington and Yadkin Flag" to be published at Lexington, in this State, by J. B. Shelton, and edited by James A. Long; a new paper at Shelby, N. C. (name not known,) by M. L. Ford; and the "Mountain Eagle," to be published at Rutherfordton, N. C., by C. H. Chapin and L. P. Erwin. The first and last are to be Know Nothing papers; and the other "independent."

Gentlemen, Know Nothingism cannot make fortunes for you all. You are building on a foundation of sand. The "Flag," we think, will be trailed in the dust; and the "Eagle," instead of soaring high and gazing with undimmed eye upon the great luminary of the world, will, we fear, turn out only a "Buzzard," or at best, a croaking Raven. We are personally acquainted with Mr. Erwin, and know him to be a sprightly *boy*, and we wish him well. According to K. N. rules he cannot yet be a member of the order, for he lacks some years of being 21, and we are sorry to see such talents as he possesses prostituted to so bad a cause. Mr. Chapin is a Northern man, and we believe was formerly a Democrat. We are sorry he has fallen from his high estate; and we predict that both he and Mr. Erwin will one day be sorrier than we are. Pecuniarily we wish them well—but they are on the wrong track for either glory or money.

☞ Know Nothings tell us they regard their party as the only hope of the Union. Then they must be very unpatriotic, or else have no belief in the capacity of the people for self-government, or they would spread abroad to the light of day and proclaim with a mighty shout the principles, aims and objects of their party. This vast Republic, this glorious Union, purchased with the blood of our fathers, is almost sacred, and to save it we would go as far as the farthest; and if we saw it in danger and perceived some mode by which it might be saved in its integrity, think you we would sneak around the corners and through the dark alleys and up the winding stairs to a second or third story to reveal our plan to only a few individuals, and to them only under the solemn obligation of an oath that they would not reveal it to any one else! Is not the idea preposterous! Does not this profession of the K. N's bear falsehood and hypocrisy on the face of it?

When our Union is brought to so low a state that it can be saved only by midnight caucuses and secret oaths—by men sworn not to reveal the fact that there is any such organization, but on the contrary are sworn, under all circumstances, (even if it be under oath in a court of justice) to deny that they know of the existence of such an Order—when, we say, the Union can be saved only by this means, it is not worth salvation.

COUNTY OF WILSON.—This County, at its first term of Court, held last week, was organized by the appointment of the following officers: Sheriff, Elias Barnes; Clerk, Washington Barnes; County Trustee, Macon Moye; Register, L. J. Sauls; Special Court, Joshua Barnes, Dr. A. G. Brooks, Robert Bynum, J. D. Rountree, Noel Barnes; County Solicitor, Geo. Howard, Jr.

At the late term of Halifax Superior Court, Judge Caldwell presiding, the case of the State *vs.* John H. Everett and others, for an assault with intent to kill, on Patrick McGowan, was continued. We learn that the accused persons were surrendered by their bail, and were committed to jail by order of the Court.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S NEW NOVEL.—In press, a new work, the "Missing Bride," by Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth. It will be out on the 5th May complete in one large volume, neatly bound in cloth, price $1. 25—or in two volumes, bound in paper cover, for $1 Address T. B. Peterson, No. 102 Chesnut St. Philadelphia. Mrs. S. is a highly entertaining writer, possessed of genius and originality.

SOUTHERN SOCIETY AT THE PERIOD OF THE REVOLUTION.—The spirit of hospitality, it is said in "The Republican Court," from the very beginning has been boundless in Virginia, and, indeed, throughout all the old Southern States. Necessity may be said to have contributed somewhat to make it so. The settlements frequently were quite remote from each other, and the traveller often could find no shelter at night, unless he obtained it under the roof of the friendly planter, who would have been pained at the suspicion that he either expected or desired pecuniary remuneration.

It is quite easy to see how, under a system such as this, even with all its unavoidable imperfections, some of the noblest traits of human character would develope themselves. On the part of the wealthy, generosity, kindness, guidance, and support, were constantly called forth for the benefit of those below them in condition. Accustomed, too, to direct, and often to command, (for the legitimate power of the country was in their hands,) they grew up, generation after generation, with a proud spirit of personal independence, on which was naturally engrafted a sense of honor. A Virginian or Maryland gentleman of the olden time, seated on dominions that spread over hundreds of acres, and living in what was very like a baronial state, and educated, perhaps, in Europe, with polished manners, hospitable, generous, cordial, manly, "with high thoughts seated in a heart of courtesy," was a noble specimen of men. When the revolution commenced, they to whom this description would apply soon showed themselves.

If we turn further south the picture, in many of its aspects, is still the same. In the old towns at the east, and on the shores of North Carolina, were men who, in some instances, were large proprietors, many of them educated and trained to the learned professions abroad, filling all the important offices of the colony, as high-toned and independent as any men on the continent. To these the common people had long been used to look with deference and respect; and these swayed public opinion in the east. In a broad belt, at the west, between the Catawba and Yadkin rivers, were a sturdy and brave race of yeomen, known as the "Scotch Irish" Presbyterians, lovers of liberty, from their very cradles, who looked up to their spiritual teachers and the leading laymen of the country for direction. The leaders were men of cultivated minds. Frankness and fearlessness were the characteristics of these brave yeomen. When the revolution commenced, no men answered more promptly at the first call of their leaders than the common people of North Carolina; no leaders sounded the alarm and uttered the call sooner; and nowhere, throughout the colonies, did these leaders more completely possess the confidence of the people, or more perfectly control and sway their actions.

In South Carolina it was very much the custom to educate the sons of the wealthy at the English universities; and those who filled the liberal professions had, in many instances, studied abroad. The aristocracy was in some parts of South Carolina as clearly defined as in Virginia. The same hospitality, generosity, and high sense of honor were also found among the affluent and the educated. In casting his eyes over the names belonging to this colony, one is struck with the large number evidently French. These belong to those who descended from the Huguenots, driven out of France by the superlative folly of Louis XIV, in revoking the edict of Nantes. Never was an act of greater madness committed by a bigoted ruler, and never was there one which more effectually wrought its own temporal punishment. The infuriated monarch enriched almost every civilized State in Europe at his own expense, and impoverished France by the loss of millions in trade, and thousands of her best population. Some came to America, and the largest body of them found a home in South Carolina. Here, as in every other land where they found an asylum, they more than repaid the benevolence which sheltered them, by their piety, their skill, and their industry. The revolution shows many South Carolina Huguenot names. They were all patriots in that desperate struggle.

GEORGE W. THOMPSON, ESQ. We have placed the name of this gentleman at our mast-head to-day there to remain until the people of the District shall, at the August election, decide whether or not he will be the Representive of the Fourth District in the next Congress of the United States. We were in attendance at the Convention held last week at Franklinton, which nominated him as the Democratic Candidate. He was, not, as our friends know, our choice for the nomination; but he was *fairly nominated* by the Convention, and we shall support him with all the zeal and ardor with which we would have sustained our favorite had he been selected as our standard bearer in the contest now to take place. We have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with our nominee; but from the character of his private and public life as given by the Delegates from the different Counties in the Convention, as well as from the favorable representations which we have since heard of him, we feel warranted in saying that he is an able and uncompromising advocate of Democratic principles and altogether worthy of the confidence and support of every man in the District.

Warrenton News.

The Raleigh Register alluding, we presume, to the fact that Mr. Thompson is a zealous and faithful member of the Baptis Church, attempts to ridicule our candidate as a *pretty good exhorter*. Well, if he has been successful in exhorting *sinners* to turn from their, ways, he is the very man of whose services the Know-Nothings, notoriously the most flagrant transgressors in the community, stand greaty in need. We commend them to his excellent *exhortations* throughout the campaign, and sincerely hope that they will be made better men and better citizens by the labors of our candidate in their behalf. We will be responsible that no man will derive more real pleasure from their conversion than will Mr. Thompson. Go and hear him *exhort*.

War. News.

MOB LAW IN MISSOURI.—St. Louis, April 22.—The office of the Luminary, at Parksville, in this State, being suspected of free soil tendencies, was attacked to-day by some 200 citizens of Platte County, who destroyed the fixtures and threw the printing press into the Missouri river. The editor's absence alone saved them from being tarred and feathered. The mob passed resoloutions declaring the paper a nuisance, denouncing the editors, and threatening their lives as well as those of other free soilers. It was also determined that no Methodist preacher should be allowed to preach in the county on pain of "tar and feathers" for the first offence, and hanging in the second.

THE WORLD'S FAIR, OF ALL NATIONS.—Among the noticeable things on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, we saw a contribution of *New Pills*, from the laboratory of DR. J. C. AYER, the author of the widely known and valued CHERRY PECTORAL. As it is against the express regulations of the Palace, to admit any quack medicines, this fact shows that his remedies are not placed in that category by the authorities. Indeed, we have before known that his Pectoral was highly appreciated by scientific men, and have seen lately that his Pills are held in great estimation by those deeply learned in the healing art.—*True Reformer, Mass.*

MATTHEW J. WARD.—It appears that Matt. J. Ward who shot the schoolmaster Butler, in Kentucky, is the great lion of the streets of New Orleans. He sports a beautiful span of bay horses, beautifully caparisoned, and a carriage that is brilliant with splendor and upon the box sit two colored gentlemen, with blue suits white gloves black hats, a green band around, and a small feather upon the upper edge.

WHAT ARE THEY DESIGNED FOR?—The Boston *Bee* says an extensive ship-builder at Medford, Mass., has received orders to build, at the earliest moment, five vessels of about five hundred tons each upon the most improved clipper model. When completed for sea they are to carry eight guns, four on a side, and are to be fitted expressly for privateering or similar service. What and who are they for?

The whig and know-nothing press in North Carolina don't seem to like the nomination of Mr. Thompson in the Wake District. Democrats will like it all the better for that. He is sneered at by some because, we suppose, he don't happen to have the reputation of being a lawyer, a doctor, or something else of the sort. It don't seem to strike some people that a farmer will make as good a Representative as a member of one of "the professions."

Fay. Car.

MUSIC.—We are under obligations to Prof. F. E. Zerlaut, of Hillsborough, for a spirited musical composition, entitled "The Knight Templar's Festival March."

For the Standard.

To the Public—Once More.

After the appearance of the first number of the "Carolina Cultivator," and before the publication of the "Arator," the Editor of the latter, Rev. Thos. J. Lemay, appeared in the "Standard" in a Card over his own proper signature, in which a gross insinuation was made against my character and course in relation to the "Cultivator." The nature of that insinuation can be easily perceived at a glance.

The only notice taken of this unprovoked assault, was a brief explanation, without a word of censure against Mr. Lemay. After the last meeting of the Executive Committee, it now appears, as partly confessed by himself, that individual crept into the "Standard" office, and furnished the Editor with a statement, purporting to give the action of that body, requesting that it should be inserted editorially. In my reply published in the "Post" and the "Standard," I tore the mask from the face of the author, and exposed the insidious and mischievous character of the article. This was done in language as mild and charitable as the case would allow. The effect of this exposure has been a long tirade of abuse, almost unparalleled in the annals of defamation, which I shall not condescend to resent by a similar indulgence. I have been denounced as an *imprudent, cunning, hypocritical*, and *lying Yankee;* and not content with maligning my present character, he has traced my whole course since I first appeared in this State, with a pen dipped in venom, and assigned me the disgraceful advent of a "*penyless*" *stranger* from another State. The vindictive writer of this abusive article, probably supposed that this fact of my former *poverty*, would excite additional prejudice against me among the *wealthy* of this community. I trust, however, that there are few besides those who may have accumulated money by a *grinding, hide-bound penuriousness*, who are disposed to measure a man's respectability by the extent of his patrimony; nor do I imagine that the mere circumstance of having been born in a Northern State, will deeply prejudice the more liberal portion of the public against one who has spent about thirty-two out of forty-four years of his life in the South.

There are but one or two points in the publication of Mr. Lemay to which it is necessary for me to allude. First, as to the allegation that I have charged him with literally saying what he did not say. My language was qualified thus, "*as the words of Mr. Lemay would seem to convey.*" It was the false impression which his *editorial* paragraph in the Standard was calculated to make, which I pronounced a misrepresentation of facts. If I misinterpreted his words, the public can judge between us; but one thing I think is obvious, that there was a design in those words which they do not fully convey literally. The paragraph meant this and nothing less, in my opinion; that at the said meeting of the Executive Committee, the fact appeared before the body, that a *majority* were in favor of making the "Arator" the organ of the Society; that a *minority* of those present—but one individual, objected to converting the committee into a *joint stock company*, and receiving *proxies;* and that the said *majority*, were unwilling, on account of the *novelty* of this objection, to press a vote, which they were fully able to do. Let the reader examine the language, and see if this is not its obvious import.

Again, in regard to the "endorsement." He charges me with calling that an *endorsement* which I have "since been compelled to take back and acknowledge was *no* endorsement." If I had done so, it would have been a mere change of opinion about the meaning of a term. *But it is untrue*, every word of it. I have only explained what I meant by the word; that I used it in the common, popular sense of a recommendation, an *emphatic* recommendation, if he pleases, of the publication in question. He has entirely overlooked the word "*official*," interpolated by himself, upon which the misunderstanding depended, and leveled his arrow at the wrong point. The public will bear me witness that as soon as I discovered that some distant friends had misapprehended the document, I promptly explained its character. Mr. Lemay could have learned candor from my example, if no where else, instead of accusing me of an intention to deceive, after the explanation was made.

There are facts in this controversy which Mr. Lemay has labored in vain to overwhelm with a confusion of language. He cannot deny that I formerly published the organ of the State Agricultural Society; that when that was about to be abandoned by Dr. Tompkins, I was encouraged and expected by a number of members of the Executive Committee to publish a paper of my own, as the successor of the "Journal" in that capacity—the ground of the only "peculiar" claim to patronage which I have asserted; that after this was generally known, he, Mr. Thos. J. Lemay, laid his plans to *supplant* me, and even after the Cultivator was in type, knowing the fact, proceeded to execute them. I can *prove* that the "Cultivator" was partly set up before he had made arrangements to publish the "Arator," and that Mr. Lemay knew this fact. Quere.—Was the "Arator" out before the *proxies* were obtained?

Whether the uncommon display of depravity, which this *ex-clergyman* has made in the "Standard," will tend to elevate him in the estimation of the community, remains to be seen. Some allowance should probably be made, from the fact that his pathway from the *pulpit* to retirement, has led through several years of indifferent service to a political party, and that the habit of defamation has become a second nature with him, in spite of the protecting influence of his original vocation. I had reason to know, when I opened the sluices of this long confined reservoir of impurity, that the matter that would issue would be any thing but *fragrant*, but I was scarcely prepared for the *vast quantity* of its contents.

I have only to add, in conclusion, that the statement of Mr. Lemay that I took charge of the printing office "with the distinct understanding that it was only to be used to learn the boys to print, and such amount of printing only as would cover the moderate expenses, was to be executed," is altogether untrue. I have repeatedly offered to carry on the shops of the Institution at *its* expense, and both the Board and the Legislature have continued to refuse it, requiring instead, that I should conduct them at my own risk, and make them profitable if I could. The State is not at a dollar's expense connected with them, except to provide a building for them. The following is an extract from a report of a Committee of the Legislature on this subject: "Your Committee, therefore, believe that the best interest of the Institution requires the connection of mechanical establishments with it; and *especially so when by the existing judicious arrangement, they are maintained without cost to the Institution.*" Again, a report of the Board of Directors to the Legislature says: "*No restrictions were placed upon the Principal as to the amount of work he should do*, if the public choose to employ him, but he has never been permitted, with the consent or approbation of the Board, to bid for public printing, solicit work from individuals, or in any way interfere with the work of other presses in the State."

WM. D. COOKE.

Raleigh, April 27th, 1855.

THE HIGH PRICE OF BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS is the subject of universal complaint. At Boston, butter sells at wholesale at 40 cents per pound, and other things in proportion. The New York Courier is of opinion that prices have reached their highest point, and that a decline will soon take place. It bases its opinion on the fact that there are one million five hundred thousand bbls. of flour to come forward before the harvest from the Western States and the Canada which are waiting the opening of canals in that State. Fifty thousand bushels of potatoes are on their way to the New York market from Nova Scotia, under the reciprocity law. The crop of potatoes in Nova Scotia last year was very large. Free trade has, within a few weeks, opened this market to consumers, and the changes are that a liberal supply will come forward, under the present high prices. At Oswego, N. Y., produce, under the reciprocity law, is pouring in from Canada. During three days last week the receipts were as follows:—13,467 bbls. flour 34,345 bushels wheat; 85 bushels potatoes; 282,000 feet lumber, and 14 kegs butter.

THE SWAMP ON FIRE.—The Dismal Swamp was on fire in several places on Saturday, and the light was plainly visible from the city. A negro man belonging to Mr. Portlock perished in the flames, being asleep when they reached him. On awaking he was too late to make his escape. *Norfolk Argus*

A JUST REBUKE.—The Pittsburgh *Union* announces that two hundred members of a Baptist church at Mansontown have seceded, because their pastor had joined the Know Nothings.

Democratic Meeting in Duplin County.

On Tuesday, the 18th inst., it being County Court week, a very large and respectable number of the Democracy of Duplin assembled in the Court House at Kenansville. When, on motion of Wm. J. Houston, Esq., the meeting was organized by calling James Dickson, Esq., to the Chair, and requesting James W. Blount and John W. Hill to act as Secretaries.

The Chairman having briefly and pertinently explained the object of the meeting to be the taking of necessary steps to assertain the will of the Democratic party in Duplin county, in regard to a convention to nominate a candidate for Congress if approved of, to secure her representation in the same.

On motion, by Dr. N. W. Herring, a Committee of three, consisting of Wm. J. Houston, Esq., Maj. O. R. Kenan and Dr. B. F. Cobb was appointed to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting, who after a brief retirement reported the following:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Duplin concur in the proposition to hold a convention at Clinton on the 8th of May next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent the Wilmington District in the next Congress of the United States, and that the Chairman of this meeting be authorized to appoint thirty delegates to represent this County in said convention.

Resolved, That the old-fashioned Democracy is good enough for us, and that we are unwilling to exchange it for any of the new fangled notions or isms of the day.

Resolved, That the administration of President Pierce is entitled to the confidence and approval of every man who values the Union and the constitution.

Resolved, That the course of our late representative in Congress, Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, meets our hearty approbation, and entitles him to our gratitude and best wishes for his future prosperity and happiness.

The foregoing resolutions were on motion of Gibson Carr, Esq., read separately and unanimously adopted.

Messrs. Jno. L. Holmes and Eli W. Hall of Wilmington, and William J. Houston of Duplin, having been called out by the meeting, entertained a crowded audience for some time in eloquent and effective speeches in favor of Democracy, and against the secret opposition of Know Nothings.

Thereupon, the Chairman announced the following delegates:

Albertson's District—Messrs. Dan'l Simmons, and Sherard Graddy.

Sarecta—Zaccheus Smith, and S. M. Grady.

Hallsville—John M. Chasten, and W. B. Southerland.

Cypress Creek—Thomas Lanier, and Gibson Sloan.

Island Creek—Cornelius McMillan, and Gibson Carr.

Rockfish—Wm. R. Ward, James Wells, and David H. Williams.

Stricklandsville—H. P. Mathis, Wm. Usher and James B. Monk.

Warsaw—C. I. Oats, and Abner Faison.

Faison's Depot—B. W. Herring, and Dr. J. G. Dickson.

Wolfscrape—Dr. Thomas Hill, Daniel Jones, and Joel Lofton.

Dalis—N. B. Whitfield, Harget Kornegay, and Grady Outlaw.

Kenansville—Harper Williams, O. R. Kenan, W. E. Hill, John J. Whitehead, Lafayette Hussey, and W. J. Houston.

On motion, by Dr. Thos. Hill.

Resolved, That the Chairman have permission to fill vacancies in the appointments of delegates that may be created by resignation.

On motion of W. E. Hill, Esq., the Chairman and Secretaries were added to the list of delegates.

On motion of David Southerland, Sr., the Secretaries were requested to forward a copy of the proceedings of the meeting to the Editors of the Wilmington Journal, and request other Democratic papers to copy the same.

On motion of George Smith, Esq., the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries, and the meeting adjourned.

JAMES DICKSON, *Cha'n.*

JAS. W. BLOUNT, JNO W. HILL } *Secretaries.*

Democratic Meeting in Sampson County.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the Democrats of Sampson was held at the Court House, in Clinton, on the 21st inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent said County in the Democratic District Convention, to be held in Clinton on Tuesday, the 8th of May next.

Dr. William McKoy was called to the Chair, and Josiah Johnson and Allmand A. McKoy were requested to act as Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the Chairman, on motion of A. A. McKoy, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Arthur Brown, Thos. I Faison, Isaac W. Lane, A. B. Chesnutt, Jno. R. Beaman, Thos. H. Holmes, and George H. Daughtry, was appointed to draft resolutions.

The committee, through Thos. H. Holmes Esq., reported the following preamble and resolutions, viz:

WHEREAS, It has been recommended by the several counties composing the Third Congressional District, that a Convention be held in Clinton, on Tuesday, the 8th of May, for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States: Therefore,

Resolved, That we approve of the time and place thus recommended, and that the Chairman of this meeting appoint 36 delegates to represent us in said Convention.

Resolved, That we still adhere to the principles of the Democratic party as declared by the last Democratic State and National Conventions, and earnestly oppose all organizations which may tend to thwart or overthrow those principles.

Resolved, That the party calling themselves "Know-Nothings" are, in our opinion, composed of the abolition, federal, and free-soil parties of the North, together with reckless opponents of Democracy South, and whose success would, eventually, prove disastrous to the dearest rights of the South, and imperil the integrity of our glorious Union.

Resolved, That the administration of Franklin Pierce demands our hearty approval; that he has proved himself a firm supporter of the constitution, thereby sustaining the rights of our citizens, and entitling himself to the gratitude of the whole American people.

Resolved, That our thanks are due, and are hereby tendered, to the Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, our late able representative, for the course he pursued while in Congress.

Resolved, That we will support the nominee of the Convention, and will use all honorable efforts to secure his election.

On motion of Thos. I. Faison, Esq., the foregoing preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

In accordance with the first resolutions, the following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the District Convention, viz: W. C. Draughorne, A. B. Chesnutt, Jno. L. Boykin, Thos. I. Faison, Felix B. Millard, Edwd. Colwell, I. W. Lane, Joel Hines, Dr. E. F. Shaw, Col. G. H. Daughtry, Wm. Gregory, Alex. Benton, Kilby Lassiter, Silas Baggot, Wm. Smith, Isham McClamt, Joel Horn, Joseph Herring, Jas. Turlington, J. D. Parker, Oliver White, Fleet Cooper, Haywood Rich, H. Boykin, Rich'd Herring, Lott Rich, Richard Parish, Geo. W. Robinson, A. N. Matthis, M. I. Faison, Wm. Bowden and Geo. W. Hobbs.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretaries were added to the list of delegates.

On motion, the Secretaries were requested to forward copies of the proceedings to the Democratic papers of this District for publication.

Meeting addressed by A. A. McKoy and Thomas H. Holmes, Esqrs.

Meeting adjourned *sine die*.

WM. McKOY, *Chairman.*

ALLMAND A. McKOY, JOSIAH JOHNSON, } *Secretaries.*

COMMON SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF THE LITERARY BOARD,
RALEIGH, April 27th, 1855.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund have resolved to distribute among the several Counties of the State the sum of ninety thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars and four cents, as by annexed table, in part of the nett income of said fund for the current year. The amounts respectively due to the Counties will be paid at the Treasury Department on application by the persons properly authorized to receive the same. It is expected that an equal or larger amount will be distributed in the Fall of the present year.

The Counties of Jackson, Madison, Yadkin, Polk, Harnett and Wilson will receive their portions of the amount distributed from the Counties out of which they were respectively formed.

THOMAS BRAGG,
Pres't Ex officio of Literary Board.

COUNTIES.	Federal Population.	Distributive share.
Alamance,	10,166	1319 92
Alexander,	5,003	600 36
Anson,	10,756	1290 72
Ashe,	8,589	1024 68
Beaufort,	11,716	1405 92
Bertie,	9,973	1196 76
Bladen,	8,024	962 88
Brunswick,	5,951	714 12
Buncombe,	12,388	1486 56
Burke,	6,919	830 28
Cabarrus,	8,674	1040 88
Caldwell,	5,886	706 32
Camden,	5,174	620 88
Carteret,	6,208	744 96
Caswell,	12,161	1459 32
Catawba,	8,234	988 08
Chatham,	16,055	1926 60
Cherokee,	6,703	804 36
Chowan,	5,252	630 24
Cleaveland,	9,697	1163 64
Columbus,	5,808	696 96
Craven,	12,329	1479 48
Cumberland,	17,723	2126 76
Currituck,	6,257	750 84
Davidson,	14,123	1694 76
Davie,	6,998	839 76
Duplin,	11,111	1333 32
Edgecombe,	13,770	1652 40
Forsythe,	10,627	1275 24
Franklin,	9,510	1141 20
Gaston,	7,228	867 36
Gates,	6,878	825 36
Granville,	17,303	2076 36
Greene,	5,320	638 52
Guilford,	18,480	2217 60
Halifax,	13,007	1560 84
Harnett,		
Haywood,	6,907	828 84
Henderson,	6,883	826 08
Hertford,	6,656	798 72
Hyde,	6,585	790 20
Iredell,	13,062	1567 44
Jackson,		
Johnston,	11,861	1423 32
Jones,	3,935	472 20
Lenoir,	6,182	741 84
Lincoln,	6,924	830 88
Madison,		
McDowell,	5,741	688 92
Macon,	6,169	740 28
Martin,	6,961	835 32
Mecklenburg,	11,724	1406 88
Montgomery,	6,163	739 56
Moore,	8,552	1026 26
Nash,	9,034	1084 08
New Hanover,	14,236	1708 32
Northampton,	10,731	1287 72
Onslow,	7,040	844 80
Orange,	14,957	1794 84
Pasquotank,	7,708	924 96
Perquimans,	6,030	723 60
Person,	8,825	1059 00
Pitt,	10,745	1289 40
Polk,		
Randolph,	15,176	1691 12
Richmond,	7,980	957 32
Robeson,	11,080	1329 60
Rockingham,	12,368	1483 56
Rowan,	12,329	1479 48
Rutherford,	12,388	1486 56
Sampson,	12,311	1477 32
Stanly,	6,348	761 76
Stokes,	8,490	1018 80
Surry,	17,643	2117 16
Tyrrell,	4,452	534 24
Union,	9,258	1110 96
Wake,	21,128	2534 76
Warren,	10,306	1243 92
Washington,	4,780	573 60
Watauga,	3,348	401 76
Wayne,	11,478	1377 36
Wilkes,	11,642	1397 04
Wilson,		
Yadkin,		
Yancey,	8,068	968 16
	753,542	$90,425 04

The Register and Metropolitan, Raleigh; the Democratic Pioneer, Elizabeth City; the Republican, Halifax; the Tribune, Goldsborough; the Journal, Wilmington; the Carolinian, Fayetteville; the Patriot, Greensborough; the Democrat, Charlotte; the Banner, Salisbury; and the News, Asheville, will publish the foregoing three times and forward their accounts to this office.

Raleigh, April 30, 1855. 1072—3w.

THE MARKETS.

NORFOLK MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE "NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD,"
BY A. M. M'PHEETERS & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants
NORFOLK, April 28th, 1855.

FLOUR—Prices have receded somewhat from their highest point, though the market is still barely supplied. S. F. $11¼ @ $11½; Extra $11¾ @ $12; Family $12¼ @ $13.

CORN—Few sales for the last few days. We quote mixed and white $1 @ $1,02; yellow $1,03 @ $1,05.

STAVES—W. O. Pipe $65; W. O. $55 in good demand; R. O. Hhd. $27 @ $30.

COTTON—Market rather flat, but holds firm 8¾ @ 9c. for good and choice lots.

BACON—Va. hog round, 10¼ @ 10¾c.; hams 11 @ 12½; Western sides 9¼ @ 9¾c.; shoulders 8¼ @ 8¾c.

LIME—Thos. scarce at $1,05 @ $1,20; W. C. $1,25 @ $1,30.

SALT—L. B. $1,75 @ $1,80; G. A. $1,45 @ $1,50.

HERRINGS—

OUR PRINCIPLES ARE ONWARD!

EVERY SEASON WE MAKE RENEWED EXertions to supply the wants of our numerous customers. We have this season purchased

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

CLOTHING

And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

and to come to the point, are prepared to sell *as low if no lower* than any who sell OUR KIND OF GOODS. Our concern is connected with one of the

Largest Importing Houses

in the Union, with capital sufficient to make all purchases for the CASH, consequently the Proprietor of this

THE ONLY CLOTHING HOUSE,

(Exclusively)

IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH,

☞ **Cannot and Shall not be Undersold!** ☜ and unlike the "Town Clock" (vide Standard 26th inst.) has not ceased to *tick*, but will continue to "tick" all those and those only who make prompt payments.

☞ We are located on Fayetteville St., where we have been for the last seven years, opposite everybody.

E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, March 30, 1855. 37—

CALL AND SEE

H. L. EVANS.

NUMBER 29, CHEAP PLACE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of his old friends and customers and the public generally to his stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Bonnets, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., which is now in store and ready for exhibition. His stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, particularly to the person BUYING WITH CASH, as great inducements will be offered for the **ready money.**

Call and examine, and be able of a truth to testify to the above. Opposite E. L. Harding's.

H. L. EVANS.

Raleigh, April 3, 1855. 38—

DRESS GOODS.—PLAIN FIGURED PLAIDS and Striped Silks.
Plain Black Watered do., very cheap,
Satin Plaid, Striped, Figured and Plaid Berage,
Chali, Berage De Lane, French Jackonets and common Lawns, a large assortment at very low prices,
Ginghams, Brilliantes, Plain,
Dotted and Figured Swiss Muslins.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855, 39—

BONNETS.—A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Silk, Lace, Leghorn and White and Black Ribbons—a large assortment and very cheap,
Collars, Undersleeves, Chimizetts, Gloves,
Plain and Emb. Handk'fs, Hosiery, &c., at the same place.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

CAPS AND HATS.—BEEBE'S EX-FINE MOLEskin,
Black, Pearl and white Soft Hats,
Panama, Straw and Leghorn,
Boots and Shoes—Miles' fine Pump Boots,
do. do. pegged do.
Robinson's Ladies walking shoes,
Black and colored Gaiters,
Gents fine summer shoes,
Brogans, Calf, Goat and various other kinds,
Ladies Fancy Shoes, Misses and Children's do.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

☞ CHANGE OF TIME! ☜

WITH VERY BRIEF REMARKS WE TAKE THE liberty to come before the public in order to declare our intentions—how we shall conduct business the present season.

"BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

Will make business prosper even in the hardest times;" for which motto we have made the fullest preparations.

Having cast a glance at our Spring Stock, we find it a little too heavy, and are fully determined to

Sell below New York Prices,

and to prevent the public from doubting our intentions, we only say: Come one, come all, and see if

SCHLOSS & BROTHER

don't sell goods almost *too low*. We are compelled to do it and we defy any of our competitors to say to the contrary!

Our Stock of

Clothing and Gents. Furnishing Goods

is beautifully selected, and made at our own manufactory. They are well got up, and will show for themselves.

We have made suitable additions to our

Ladies' Dry Goods Stock,

Also have a large stock of HATS and BONNETS.

Remember we sell Herman's best sewed Boots, warranted French Calfskin, for $6 a pair. We also have Mr. Shultz's sewed BOOTS and GAITERS constantly on hand.

☞ *Call and see before buying elsewhere.*

SCHLOSS & BRO.

RALEIGH, April 4, 1855 39—

Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

OUR ASSORTMENT COMPLETE.

E. L. HARDING.

March 30, 1855. 37—

Register and Post copy.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, at Raleigh, April 1, 1855.

A.
Atwater, Edmond
Asbe, Hon J
Atkins, Geo W
Allen, W P
Adams, Thos
Avera, Mrs Mary A
Adams, Wm
Adams, Jas or heirs
B.
Bushall, Miss S W
Beasly, S L
Baucom, Misses J R
Bryan, James
Bruce, R
Buffalo, H W
Bryant, Miss M M
Barker, A
Blake, A M
Bartlett, Parthinia
Bledsoe, Mrs A A
Bagwell, James
C.
Cooke, Miss S E
Cawthorn, A L
Clemons, Anderson
Cooke, H S
Chadwick, Samuel
Carter, Miss Lucy
Crow, Geo L
Cards, Messrs
Cooke, A G
Coats, R D
D.
Dawson, Miss E 2
Dixon, Solomon
Dick, J W
Daly, Patrick
Denton, P F
Daves, Dawson
E.
Evans, Sarah
Eastwood Jas M
Ellis, B F
F.
Flowers, Miss Mary
Ferrill, A J
G.
Graham, Miss S
Green, Austin
Gill, Burton
Gordon, A M 2
Green, John
Graham, Edward
H.
Hinton, Miss C
Harris, Robert
Henning, Rev Mr
Harrison, Mrs Mary
Harrison, Jas R
Haughton, Hardy
Hughes, Sarah or heirs
Hunt, A T
Harrison, Miss A

Hill, A G
Hill, Miss Elizabeth
Hardy, Mrs Louisa
Holt, Miss Camilla
Houston, J P
Higgins, Barm
Hester, Geo W
Horton, Benjamin
Hicks, Wm
Hayes, Mrs C
Harrison, John W
J.
Reed, Edward
Jones, W M
Jones, Mrs Cintey
Jones, Miss Lizzie A
Jones, Col J F
Jones, Josiah
Jones, Miss Mary
Jones, James
Jones, Griffith
Johnson, Wm D
Johnson, Miss L A
Johnston, Dr Thos
Jordan, Joseph
Jerell, Horace
Jeffries, Mrs H
Joyner, Mrs E 2
K.
Killian, Alvis
King, Geo or Jer'h
King, Mrs Mary
L.
Low, Washington
Ladlock, Wm
Linder, Miss Sally
Levy, Gustavus 2
M.
Martin, John 4
Mead, Mrs Eliza M
Mead, W H 3
McCullers, W H
McCullers, Miss S A
Metts, James
Moltin, Samuel
Mooren, Miss C
Morgan, James
Maynard, Archibald
Moore, Mrs L W
McLean, Miss S 2
Mullins, Mrs Sarah
Munds, J T
McGrath, T
N.
Nixon, Thomas
Nichols, Roades W
O.
Outlaw, Dr Joseph
P.
Paten, Warren 2
Padlock, Wm
Pulley, Mrs A
Price, N
Powers, David
Powell, Mrs W A
Phillips, H
Pulley, Jesse
Pary, Robert
Pearce, Rev Saml
Pennington, Chas
R.
Rigsby, James E 3
Reeves, Miss S 2
Rogers, Mrs N
Rogers, Rev J W F
Rogers, Wm
Roberts, Wm D jr
Rufe, Henry
Snow, Larkin
Sikes, John A
Smith, Henderson
Smith, Miss Lucy
Seekel, T M
Smith, John B
Shauck, W N
Stone, Miss Qunc V
T.
Taylor, Ford
Tapscott, Wm
Taylor, P
Toual, Miss Mary
Tipitt, Landy L 2
Tinnin, Rev J W
Underdue, James
U.
Utley, Miss Eliza
Utley, Miss Mary T
W.
Wilson, Elder James
Watkins, Wm B
Wiggins, Miss M
Williams, Miss S H
Wardle, R
Woodburn, T M
Waynard, Archibald
Wells, David P 3
Whitfield, Miss T A
Whaley, Lawrence
Whaley, Miss R
Whitaker, Mrs Sar'h
Wilkins, Mrs Letha
Weakley, Geo W
Whitaker, Miss L A
Woodward, Joseph
Whitaker, Miss M A
Whitehead, T
Williams, Capt H
Y.
Young, Wm J
Young, Samuel A
Yong, James R
Young, James 2

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

WM. WHITE, P. M.

Raleigh, April 10, 1855. 1069—w8w.

DOBBIN HOUSE, HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. This Hotel (on site of former Planter's Hotel,) was opened for the accommodation of guests, on the first day of January, 1855.

Situated on the principal street of the town, and within a few minute's walk of the Post Office, Telegraph Office, Banks, United States Arsenal and other business places, it is yet sufficiently retired to be clear of the annoyance and bustle of a more central location.

It is newly erected and handsomely furnished, and careful attendants secured with especial reference to the comfort of patrons.

In consequence of the liberal patronage extended to this establishment, the proprietors have enlarged by opening a suit of rooms on the second floor, and are thus preparing to accommodate all transient persons calling.

Spacious stables attached, and experienced Ostlers in attendance.

Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers.

POWERS & CO.

April 10, 1855. 40—3m.

FRENCHIN NEW WORK.—ENGLISH PAST and Present. Contents: 1. Origin of the English a complete language. 2. Gains of the English language. 3. Diminutions of the English language. 4. On the change in the meaning of English words. 5. On the change in spelling of English words. To which is added an index to the words treated of. For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh April 8, 1855. 39—

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS ARE now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c., The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

All work done in the establishment delivered either on the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad or the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, or, in flats at the Company's wharf, free of charge.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 22, 1855. 35—tf.

Spring Trade, 1855.

MUIR & BRYAN,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.,

No. 58, SYCAMORE STREET, PETERSBURG, VA.

WE HAVE RECEIVED DIRECT FROM EUROPE, per ships Constantine, Manhattan and Queen of the West, our Spring stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c., embracing a large assortment of Flower Cotterkey and Solid Box Vices, Ellwell's Hilling and Weeding Hoes, Bright Steel Faced Weeding Hoes of a superior quality; Well, Trace, Fifth and Breast Chains; Knob, Stock and Padlocks; Wostenholms & Rodgers' Pocket Cutlery; Table Cutlery from different manufacturers, in single dozens and sets of fifty-one pieces.

We have also received a full supply of American Goods, purchased on the very best terms. We keep always on hand: Carpenters' Tools of all descriptions; Hand, Pit and Cross-cut Saws of Hoe & Co. and Spear & Jackson's manufacture; and a general assortment of all articles usually kept in similar establishments, to which we would solicit the attention of Virginia and North Carolina Merchants, promising them as great inducements as can be offered by any Jobbing House North or South.

MUIR & BRYAN.

sign of the Padlock, No 58, Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.

March 16, 1855. 33—2m.

POPE & CO.,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,

PETERSBURG, VA.,

WILL GIVE STRICT PERSONAL ATTENTION to the sale of Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c., and pledge themselves never to buy for their own account or on commission any of the staple products of the country, in order that their undivided efforts may be given to promote the interest of those who may make consignments to them.

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

SELECT FAMILY GROCERIES. POPE & CO. GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG VA., Keep constantly on hand a select and extensive stock of Groceries, suitable for Planters and Families, among which may always be found:

Old Java, Laguyra and Rio Coffee,
Stewart's A B and C Refined Sugars,
Stewart's best loaf Sugars,
New crops New Orleans Molassess, in bbls, and half bbls,
Old crop Cuba Molasses, in hhds, and bbls,
Swedes and English Iron,
Sperm, adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Western Bacon, Mddlings, Shoulders and Joles,
Cumberland Nails, from 3 to 20 penny weight,
March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

WINES AND LIQUORS. POPE & CO., GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG, VA., Have on hand a select and very superior stock of Wines and Liquors. They particularly invite attention to their

French Brandies, imported 1850 and 1851,
Old Jamaica and St. Croix Rum,
Maderia, Port and Sherry Wine,
Heidsick Champaigne, do.
Imperial Eagle " do.
St. Julien Claret do.
London Porter,
Bumgardner's very Old Rye Whiskey,
Richardson's " " "
Pure Extract of Rye,
March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

$40 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE subscriber, on the 12th of September,' 1854, a negro boy named ELIAS. Said boy is a bright mulatto, a little under 6 feet high, round full face a little freckled, well featured, one of his thumbs disfigured, feet not flat like most negroes. He may be lurking somewhere in Randolph or Guilford, or he may be endeavoring to make his way to the North-West. I will give a reward of $40 for his apprehension and confinement, if taken out of the State, and $25 if taken within the State, so that I get him. Any information concerning said boy will be thankfully received. It may be that said boy has procured free papers, but remember his thumb. My postoffice is Sandy Creek, Randolph County, N. C.

ABNER COLTRAIN.

Randolph Co., N. C., March 28, 1855. 34—tf.

NOTICE.—I SHALL SELL AT THE COURT House door, in the City of Raleigh, on the 3d Monday of May next, at twelve o'clock, the following town lots, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes thereon, and the costs of advertising the same, to wit:

Jos. B. Hinton, for	1854,	part lot no. 66,	tax	$18	50
Dabney Cosby,	"	"	" 152,153,169	44	75
Jas. Chadwick,	"	1853–54 "	" 231,	20	37½
J. V. Caldwell,	"	1854 "	" 48,	5	75
Chas. H. Johnson,	"	"	" 76,77,93,94,	23	25
Wm. Terry,	"	"	" 1,	7	40
Mrs. C. B. Clarke,		1853–54 "	" 150,166,167,	49	50
Jos. J. Ryals,	"	" "	" 51	39	25
Wm. Overbee,		1854 "	" 75	27½	

JAMES H. MURRAY,
Collector for the City of Raleigh.

March 17, 1855. 33—td.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1855 and close the last Thursday in May.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.

T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Dec. 19, 1854. 9—1yw.

WATER POWER ON NEUSE RIVER EIGHT MILES EAST OF RALEIGH, AND FOUR FROM THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The subscriber is desirous to sell his water power across the Neuse River, known as the Stone and Cobb Mills, where there is an abundance of water at all seasons of the year, and a sufficient supply of rock at the old dam to build a new one.

Ten feet of water can be obtained with a dam eight feet high.

Should it be preferred to form a Company for manufacturing purposes, I am willing to become a member with a good and substantial Company of gentlemen.

If a Company is formed it is desirous that it should be done soon, as I have this day begun to rebuild the old dam across the river.

WM. R. POOLE.

January 22, 1855. 18—tf.

A PERSON WHO WISHES TO ENGAGE IN EDiting and publishing can hear of a good opportunity, open to preferment, by addressing the Editors of the Standard. The present editor and publishers having engaged in other business, would dispose of their interests favorably.

December 29, 1854. 11—tf.

BROKE JAIL IN LOUISBURG, FRANKLIN County, N. C., on the evening of the 5th instant, WILLIS ROWLAND, who is about 35 or 40 years old, of low stature, tolerably stout, with black hair and very common appearance, and no particular marks known by me.

Said Rowland was imprisoned under the charge of stealing a negro, the property of Wm. Jeffreys, of Franklin county. He should be taken and confined in any jail, so that he may be brought to justice, or be returned to the Jailor at Louisburg. WM. F. SYKES, Jailor.

January 12, 1855. 15—tf.

NEW BOOKS.—RUTH HALL—by Fanny Fern
Fudge Doings—by Ike Marvel.
Woolfert's Roost—by Washington Irving.

For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

March 2, 1855. 29—

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by

JAMES McKIMMON.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS TO THE

Most Attractive Stock of

FOREIGN DRY GOODS

they ever offered in this City, comprising

RICH FIGURED AND PLAIN
DRESS SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
WATERED SILKS,
PLAID AND STRIPED
POU DE SOIES,
BLACK GROS DE RHINES,
CANTON SILKS,
GROS DE NAPLES
FLORENCES,
MARCELLINES,
SATINS,
RICH PRINTED AND PLAIN
BARAGES,
GRENADINES AND HERNANIS,
ORGANDIES,
JACKONETS,
LAWNS, PRINTS, CHAILLIES,
BAREGE DE LAINES,
SUMMER BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
POPLINETTS AND CRAPE
DE SPANGNE,
CRAPE SHAWLS,
of every description.
BONNET and CAP RIBBONS,
TAFFETA and SATIN RIBBONS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES and HOSIERY.

Also, 300,000 yards of PORTSMOUTH, HADLEY AND LODI LAWNS, from 5 to 15 cents per yard.

March 15, 1855. 33—

Attention, Ladies!

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER TAKE PLEASURE in informing the Ladies that their assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS is now ready for exhibition, which they will be pleased to show them at their Store.

No. 8, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

March 15, 1855. 33—

STILL THEY COME!

TAKE OFF THE OLD BEAVER AND DON ONE OF those beautiful Spring and Summer Hats, which have this month been received, comprising all the styles of Straw, Felt, Wool and Fur Hats out, viz:

Men's Black Leghorn Hats,
" Tan " "
" Tea Col'r " "
" Canton " "
" Petal " "
" Panama " "
" Cavalier " "
" Wide Awake "
" Octagon "
" Sebastopol "

Boys and Misses Hats and Caps, Bloomers and Flats of all kinds.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES.—WE HAVE now in store a well selected stock of family groceries, comprising the following:

Stuart No. 1 Syrup.
Best Family Molasses.
Loaf, Pulverized and Crushed Sugar.
Brown and Clarified do,
Whole grain Rice.
Rio, Lagura, Java, and Mocha Coffee.
Imperial, Hyson and other Green and Black Teas.
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles.
Starch, Bar Soap, Spice, Ginger and Pepper.
Maccaroni and English Cheese.
Indeed all articles in the grocery line.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

TEA.—THE FOLLOWING CHOICE VARIETIES of green tea have just been received and are for sale at the Drug Store of HAYWOOD & SCOTT:

Young Hyson, Silver Leaf, Golden Chop,
Gun Powder, Plantation, Oulong, and
Neplus.

Raleigh, March 16, 1855. 33—

☞ ***EMBROIDERIES,*** ☜
EMBROIDERIES!!!

OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

We respectfully inform the Ladies of Raleigh, and surrounding country, that we have just received by the late *STEAMER AFRICA* the handsomest and cheapest assortment of *Embroideries* ever seen in this City. We have also received

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

Bonnets, Capes, Gloves,
Flowers, Talmas. Hosiery,
Ribbons. Shawls, Shoes,
And Dress Gooods.

Gents. Attention! Attention!!

Please call and examine our beautful assortment of—

Fine Frock Coats, Vests, Pants,
Shoes and Boots, Hats and Shirts,

And particularly our magnificent assortment of

GOLD WATCHES,

which we will sell at cost, warranted to be as good as any in town

REMEMBER AND CALL!!

☞ *Two doors above E. L. Harding's.*

SCHLOSS & BRO.

RALEIGH, N. C. March 20, 1855. 34—

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.
ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.
FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $3 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, Jr., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.

R. F., Jr., Ticket Agent.

February 27, 1855. 39—tf.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PRIME CHEWING TOBACCO. JONES' Premium, pride of Virginia, Rock Candy Extra Dan River, and other popular brands in store, and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PERFUMERY.—WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A supply of select articles for the toilet—come and examine them.

HAYWOOD & SCOTT..

June 9, '54. —62

The Winter is Gone and the Spring is Come.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS FOR SALE ON REAsonable terms:

3 likely well broke Mules,
3 first-rate brood Mares, one by Imported Rowton out of a thorough bred Sir Archie mare,
Also, Cows and Calves, best breed North Devon and Shorthorned Durham,
Also, 1 or 2 Yoke of Oxen, likely and well broke,
" A few fine Young Bulls, best breed,
" 15 Sheep, ½ South Down and ½ Merino,
" 30 Barrels best Old Apple Brandy,
And a good 4 Horse Wagon and Gear.

SETH JONES,
Pomona, Wake County, N. C.

March 11, 1855. 31—tf.

N. B.—I have certificates to prove the blood of the above stock. S. J.

Spectacles Adjusted to Defective Sight upon Unerring Scientific Principles by E. Markens, Optician.

THE subscriber, so well known to the citizens of North Carolina by his frequent visits to Raleigh, as a skilful Optician, informs the public that for a short time only he can be found at Mr. Petersilius Music Store, where he will be happy to attend to all who should desire his services. He is able to aid almost all various defects of sight, as miopia, presbytia, presbytie amblyopia, Cataract, ect. His superior glasses and most beautiful assortment of Spectacles, and their accurate adaptation to the eye, are so well known that they require no mentioning. Call soon, as his stay will be very short.

E. MARKENS, *Optician.*

At Petersilius Music Store.

Dec. 11, 1854. 5—

EXCELSIOR SOAP.—300 LBS. OF THIS SUPErior family soap, in store and for sale cheap by the box or pound, at

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c. orby

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CIGARS! CIGARS!!—A lot of the very best brands of imported Cigars, has just been received at

HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

No. 2. SPRING, 1855. No. 12.
Bollingbrook St. *Sycamore St.*

MUIR & STEVENS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN CHINA, GLASS, Earthenware, Looking Glasses, Britannia and Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, &c., corner of Bollingbrook and Sycamore streets, Petersburg, Virginia.

The subscribers are now receiving from Europe of their own importation, per ships Isaac Wright, Underwrighter, Wyoming, Constantine and Driver, a very large Stock of Goods, comprising all articles usually found in establishments of their kind. Among which are—

French and English China Dinner and Tea Sets, some very fine and of rare pattern and style; also, White Granite and Printed Dinner and Tea Sets.

French and English China, White Granite, Printed, Willow, Marble, Flowing Blue, Mulberry, Colored and Edged Plates and Dishes, China, Lava, Iron Stone, White Granite, Lustre, Marble, Hunting, Pearl, Colored Diped and other styles of Pitchers, Basins and Ewers, Bowls, Mugs, Coffee and Tea Pots of all descriptions.

Glass Ware (of all styles,) embracing Goblets, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Decanters, Salvers, Nappies, Bowls, Celeries, Pitchers, Salts, Vinegars, Peppers, Mustards, Spoon Glasses, Finger Bowls Lamps, Flower and Lamp Shades, Sugars, Colognes, Butter Bottles, Julep Tubes, Curtain Pins, Cup Plates, Paper Weights, Syrup Bottles, Candlesticks, Jars, &c.

Looking Glasses.—Fine French Plated Mirrors, Gilt and Mahogany Frame do., Swing, Ring and Pocket do.

Britannia and Plated Ware, Tea Ware, Coffees, Pitchers, Lamps and Castors.

Stone Ware of all descriptions; Waiters, Fancy Goods, &c., to which they respectfully invite the attention of the North Carolina and Virginia merchants and the public generally, feeling confident that they are prepared to offer great inducements, both in quality of goods and price. They are determined to sell as low as any house North or South.

MUIR & STEVENS.

March 2, 1855. 30—2m.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to packing.

First Premium Blank Books.

JNO. B. EGE,

(Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va., next to Pannill & Sons.)

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, OF HIS OWN MANufacture, and makes to order all sizes, styles and prices of Ledgers, Journals, Blotters, Cash, Railroad, Bank books, &c., &c.

Neatly ruled to any pattern, having an improved ruling machine; and having obtained the *first prize* at the Fair of the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, would solicit a continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended to him.

Call and examine.

☞ Northern prices.

Petersburg, March 2, 1855. 30—tf.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors,

L. O'B. BRANCH, *President.*

As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be loaded to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 16—tf.

New Bakery and Candy Manufactory.

MRS. HARDIE DESIRES TO SAY TO THE public that she has recently employed a superior Baker and Candy Maker. She will keep constantly for sale

Cakes and Candies of great Variety,

and is now prepared to execute orders for cake for dinners and parties. Families and hotels can be supplied with any kind or any quality of desserts.

She will fill orders for Candy at wholesale, and forward it to any part of the State.

Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1854. 3—tf.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

NOTICE.—STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM THE Subscriber, on the 27th of December fast, a black-tan hound Slut. Said hound slut is marked with white and yellow, spotted legs, white under the neck, has a very long tail, the end white. Said slut is about two years old, and of medium size. A reward of ten dollars will be given for her delivery to me at Springhope, Nash County, or said reward will be given to any person giving information as to her whereabouts so that I may get her again.

Springhope P. O., Nash, N. C. E. N. BRYANT.

March 2, 1855. 1064—6tw.

SPRING TRADE.—MARCH, 1855.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED AT OUR NEW STORE, Nos. 78 and 80, Sycamore St., opposite McIlwain, Son & Co., to offer to Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina the most commanding stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS we have ever had.

One of our firm will remain in New York during the present month, and attend the Auction Sales, thus placing us daily in possession of many styles of Goods much below regular prices.

Merchants visiting this market would do well to give our stock an examination before buying elsewhere.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.

Petersburg, March 12, 1855. 32—y

WANTED. A GOOD WORKMAN TO BUILD Rockaway Bodies, at Swift Creek Bridge, Craven Co., N. C.

☞ None but sober men need apply.

Swift Creek, March 12, 1855. 1066—tf.

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his personal attention to business intrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns. Liberal advances made on consignments for sale in this market, or for shipment to Northern Ports.

March 9, 1855. 31—1y.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in advance.*

A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and sound, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.

THOS. J. LEMAY.

Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

VALUABLE BOOKS.

BOARDMAN'S BIBLE IN THE FAMILY.—THE Bible in the Family, or, Hints on Domestic Happiness. By H. A. Boardman, Pastor of the Tenth Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia. One Volume 12.

Wheeler's History of North Carolina. Historical Sketches of North Carolina, From 1854 to 1851. Compiled from Original Records, Official Documents, and Traditional Statements; with Biographical Sketches of her Distinguished Statesmen, Jurists, Lawyers, Soldiers, Divines, &c. by John H. Wheeler, *Late Treasurer of the State,* in one Volume Octavo.

The North Carolina Reader, Containing A History and Description of North Carolina, Selections in prose and verse, (Many of them by eminent citizens of the State,) Historical and Chronological tables, and a variety of miscellaneous information and statistics. by C. H. Wiley. Illustrated with Engravings, and designed for Families and Schools. one Volume 12mo.

Stuart's Dictionary of Architecture, in 2 vols. 8vo. Historical, Descriptive, Topographical, Decorative, Theoretical and Mechanical, alphabetically arranged, familiarly explained, and adapted to the comprehension of workmen, &c., &c., by Robert Stuart, Architect and Civil Engineer, 2 vols. 8vo., 1288 pages.

Form book, the North Carolina form book, Containing all the most useful Forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations, Together with the Constitution of North Carolina, and of the United States the Act fixing the fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c. Calculated for the Use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law.

Compiled by a Member of the North Carolina Bar.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER.

N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1854. 8—tf.

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings. Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,

Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.

FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of

Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 3-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts,